THE DAILY CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1879.

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VOL. XII. ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1879. NO. 55.

LEGISLATIVE GOSSIP.

HOW LONG THE SESSION WILL LAST.

What a Man in Authority Says—The Session Cannot be Over Before October 1st, or Later—The Difficulties of the New Constitution in the Way of Business.

On yesterday a CONSTITUTION man asked a gentleman who is authority on such matters when the legislature would adjourn.

"I do not think it possible for the houses to get away from here before October 1st, or, perhaps, not until October 15th."

"You see," he went on to say, "this would have been a long session anyhow. It is very hard to work under the new constitution. In the first place that instrument prescribes that all local business should originate in the house. Now, it always has been, and it always will be, that local business will constitute nine-tenths of legislation. You will at once see the difficulty. Heretofore we have had both houses at work concurrently on local bills. The senate would pass a lot of bills and send them to us, while we were passing a lot of bills to send to them. So that the two houses would move along together. As it is now, the senate must sit idle until the house gets virtually through its work, and then it has all the work to do. The senate might actually stand adjourned for three or four weeks of every session, while the house was getting work ready for it to do.

"Another trouble is in the manner in which local bills are handled in the house. The clause appointing a special committee before which they shall all go that they may be generalized before they are acted on, is burdensome and awkward. You see a bill is referred to the committee on local and special bills, and it has been two weeks at least before they report a single bill back to the house for action. This time is virtually lost, because the generalization of bills really amounts to nothing. As long as the present constitution is in force you may be sure that no session of the legislature will ever adjourn in forty days. It will come nearer taking them sixty days.

"As to the present session, we have had several things to contend with. In the first place, there are many questions that have never been settled by the courts. All principles are doubtful. There are no precedents, and everything must be debated and settled by amendment and revision. Then we have these investigations on hand. There is literally no telling how long they will take up our time. Then the impeachment of Goldsmith will take at least one month from the day the first witness is sworn, which I take it, cannot be before the 25th of this month. After the impeachment is over the senate will require two weeks at least to finish up all its business. If there should be another impeachment we might as well go into camp here."

"Will the house have to remain here while the senate is trying the impeachment cases?"

"I do not know. There are some who think it can be adjourned and brought back when the impeachment proceedings are about over. I am not sure about this. It would save the state considerable money if this could be done."

THE BIG QUESTIONS DISPOSED OF.

Nearly all of the big questions that were before the legislature have been disposed of. The penitentiary question has been virtually settled by the preparation of a compromise measure in the committee room which they broke matters was referred. The substitute provides that the governor, the keeper and the physician shall constitute a board of supervisors or commissioners. This board shall overlook things in the camps, and the lessees shall not be permitted to appoint or discharge any guard without the indorsement or consent of this board. Besides this board (which shall serve ex-officio, and without any increase of salary), there shall be local wardens for every camp of penitentiary, at salaries of about $750. It shall be the duty of these men to supervise the camp and see to it that the convicts are not mal-treated. It is provided, further, that separate places shall be provided for the men and the women convicts. These are the main provisions of the bill, which will pass, we presume, without opposition. Its passage will close one of the most troublesome questions of the session.

THE COMMITTEES.

Radical Ballot-Stuffing in Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

BOSTON, August 19.—Two witnesses testified before the Wallace committee to-day that they had been discharged from work on the post-office extension in Boston, announcing the intention to vote for Butler. W. A. Plimpton, of Worcester, testified that republican registers of voters in that city had struck from the voting lists hundreds of names of democrats. The afternoon session was taken up with testimony in rebuttal, going to show there was no intimidation or coercion of employes in the mills and manufactories by their employers. The committee will conclude its investigation on Saturday.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 19.—The committee resumed inquiry into the alleged corruption in connection with the Providence custom-house and post-office officials this morning.

A number of witnesses testified to the activity of federal officers as workers at the polls on election days, to the fact that the post-office was regarded as political headquarters, and to the frequent and gross infraction of Postmaster Brayton.

Cyrus Harris, collector, was examined at length. He did not seem to know anything about his duties, or about the charges against soldiers who were removed, and refused to say why he discharged them, merely stating in a general way that their habits were bad and that they neglected their duties.

The investigation will probably be concluded to-morrow.

DE LESSEP'S DITCH.

The Progress of the Subscriptions to the Capital Stock.

LONDON, August 19.—The Times' Paris dispatch states that M. de Lesseps announces in a circular that the issue of 800,000 shares in Panama canal stock has not been covered. He says that he might convince a meeting of subscribers and start a company with them, but prefers being certain of success and to wait until more light has been thrown on the value of the attacks which have been directed against the scheme at the last moment. He will shortly go to America and on his return will set the company in its feet. The subscribers are informed that they can withdraw their deposits whenever they like. Their present subscriptions, however, will give them the right to shares when the company is eventually constituted.

WATERING PLACE ITEMS.

A GRAND masquerade ball in Gainesville is on the tapis.

THE hotels and boarding houses in and around Gainesville are as gay as could be desired.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY children appeared in costume at the carnival at Long Branch.

MISSES MAY INMAN, Lula DuPree, Florence Hughey, Mattie Bass and Mary White, of Atlanta, are in Gainesville.

A LADY who is known as the "North Carolina Mocking bird" is winning praise at Bedford Alum springs, Virginia, for her beauty and unsurpassed voice.

THE legitimate exercise of the morning hour at the seaside is cigars and the morning papers for the gentlemen and gossip ad libitum for the ladies.

GAINESVILLE Southron: Sam Parrot and Sam Martin, a brace of Atlanta's rising young business men, were visiting in the city last week. About a month from now they will be covered with cotton from head to foot.

BUT few people from the extreme south have visited the Virginia mountains this summer, notwithstanding the prevalence of fevers. Last season nearly all of the watering places were crowded with visitors from the infected sections or those where the fever was expected to reach.

AT Saratoga.—She introduced Mr. Peters to all of her friends, and when her daughter Kate sweetly lisped "Mither Peters!" he softly said, "Why don't you call me Pete?" "Oh, not on so short an acquaintance," she blushingly replied. "But," said he, "my name is Peter, not Peters."

UP at the Catskill Mountain house the other night a lad got into the parlor in the midst of a quadrille. Nine ladies stood on chairs, with their hands on their head, seven posted screaming into the hall, and two, trying to get on the piano stool at the same time, had a fall, compared with which Humpty Dumpty's was but child's play. A musician struck at the boy with his fiddle, missed it and struck a child on the head, whereupon the father of the child knocked the musical man down. After arranging a new figure in the quadrille the bat thought it time to leave.

THE Cape May Wave of yesterday relates the following: "The other evening one of the very young ladies, boarding at one of the principal hotels, indulged in an innocent flirtation with a gentleman on the broad walk. The gentleman accompanied her home, and charmed her with his splendid conversational abilities. The next day she saw her escort of the evening before carrying trunks up the stairs at the hotel where she was stopping. He was the porter there and a good fellow, but just fancy her feelings. Be careful, young ladies; be wise, young men."

WIND AND WEATHER.

A TERRIBLE STORM ON THE COAST.

Trees Uprooted, Church Spires Blown Down, and Shipping Destroyed—San Francisco Furnishes a Brutal Prize Fight for the Amusement of the Hoodlums.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Severe storms are reported at various points along the north Atlantic coast. At Cape May part of Denizota's pier was carried away, and it is feared that with the present heavy surf much more damage will be done at high tide. At Atlantic City the wind attained a velocity of more than sixty miles an hour, rolling in tremendous surf. An unknown coasting schooner, disabled and in distress, with all sails gone, is holding off shore by means of her anchors, a short distance from the Atlantic City beach. The crew are lashed in her rigging, but all efforts of the life-saving station to rescue them have thus far failed. At Baltimore more than four inches of rain have fallen—a greater quantity than has fallen in any entire month of the past year.

The signal corps station at Lewes, Del., reports a two-masted schooner, before reported ashore at Rehoboth, named Ellis M. Ridgeway, Captain Cresse, of Bridgeton, N. Y., with a cargo of brick, lays well upon the beach. The crew were saved.

Cape May reports the schooner Mary Ann of Philadelphia lying in a dangerous position in front of the station. The crew deserted her in a boat at 6 p.m. yesterday. The boat capsized, and the sea washed them ashore in an exhausted condition. The captain refused to leave the vessel. Life-saving crew No. 40 ran a line out to her and remained on duty all night. The schooner is all right this morning, though a high sea is running. The maximum velocity of the wind was 54 miles, from the north; total rainfall 8 46 inches.

Atlantic City reports the velocity of the wind 60 miles from the northeast, at 4 p.m. The schooner Flora Curtis, of Perth Amboy, N. J., was blown ashore. The life-saving crew hauled the life-boat to a point opposite the wreck, but could not get to the schooner, the surf was running so high. The crew remained in the rigging until 3 a.m., when they were rescued by the life-saving crew. The amount of rainfall was nearly ten inches. All the yachts were damaged—four sunk and one carried to sea. At a later hour Atlantic City reports that the schooner before reported ashore was bound from Port Apatank, Va., with pine wood for New York. The crew consisted of Captain A. Pierce, of Key Port, Me., and four men. The schooner will be stripped at once. It is feared she will be a total loss.

Norfolk, Virginia, has been visited by the severest rain storm and tornado ever experienced. It moved from southwest to northwestward, commencing at 2:30 a.m. and reaching its utmost intensity at about 11 a.m. Many buildings were unroofed and flooded; trees uprooted, shipping damaged, many vessels dragging ashore. The Boston steamship company's warehouse has been seriously damaged by the force of the wind. The wharves all along the river front have been submerged and many of the warehouses flooded. The tide was higher than it was ever before known, the vicinity of Water street was only accessible by means of boats, the sight presented unexampled even to the oldest inhabitant. The handsome spire of the Freemason street Baptist church was blown down, fortunately without damaging the surrounding property. The slating of Christ's Episcopal church was torn off, and the cornice and steeple ornaments of St. Mary's Catholic church suffered severely, while the beautiful grounds of old St. Paul's are badly wrecked, and the old trees are torn and switched so as to be barely recognizable.

Great anxiety prevailed during the prevalence of the storm, and Mayor Tucker ordered out the entire police force and the fire department.

The loss is variously estimated at from $200,000 to $300,000.

The storm along the middle Atlantic and New England coast was the severest experienced in many years. No great loss of life has occurred, but reports of disasters to shipping come in from all seaboard states. At Newport twenty or thirty sail boats were sunk or damaged, and the yachts Wanderer and Murcle, of the New York yacht squadron, were driven ashore. The steam yacht Experiment, of Boston, and two Newport yachts sank at their wharves, and the yachts, Bunita and Undine collided and are badly damaged. The following schooners are ashore near Gloucester, Mass.: George F. Trigg, Lizzie—pilot boat No. 7, George Clark, jr.; Trinton and Mary Lizzie. The schooner, Tracy, is ashore and full of water, at Cape May. A three-masted schooner was run into, during the storm, by an ocean steamer, off New castle, Del., and sunk with all on board, going down in four minutes. The name could not be ascertained. The schooner "Hannah Willetts" is ashore near Hyannis, Mass., together with the sloop, "Lottie B." A Portugese schooner, "Adelaide," is ashore on Brantrock. Three fishing schooners are ashore at Goose-Berry Island, near Newport. At Portland, Me., several yachts and schooners were driven ashore and sunk. Other towns along the coast report a long list of disasters to local shipping and property.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The signal corps station at Norfolk reports to the chief signal officer as follows: The American brig Northern Star lies anchored off Cape Henry since 2 p.m. yesterday with her foremast gone and apparently leaking. The British bark North Carolina, from Smithville, N. C., for Baltimore, ran ashore a half-mile north of the life saving station No. 4, district of North Carolina, at 9:45 a. m. yesterday. The captain and crew, numbering seventeen, landed safely. A bark in ballast lies near high-water mark on the shore in good position. Wreckers at Norfolk have been notified.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., August 19.—The steamer John Gibson, from Norfolk for this port, was struck by a gale when coming into the capes of the Chesapeake, yesterday, and had her sails torn to atoms, her decks washed and her cargo shifted, and the vessel for a time thrown on its beam ends. The captain says the gale was the severest in his experience. The Gibson reached here at noon to-day very much dismantled.

NORFOLK, Va., August 19.—The ravages of the storm that passed over this section yesterday are greater than at first supposed. In every direction ruins of buildings, vessels, trees, etc., are to be seen, and the destruction of the shipping along the coast must have been very great. This morning workingmen of all descriptions were engaged in every portion of the city repairing the damage. In the cemeteries the effects of the storm are plainly visible. In Cedar grove about 150 trees were uprooted, many of which had been planted in 1852. Elmwood, more recently established, with trees of a younger growth, did not suffer proportionately and only 50 trees were blown down. The schooner A. M. Bailey, with lumber to Philadelphia, in Hampton Roads, lost both anchors, a boat and a portion of her deck load. She had her jib split and other damage. She arrived in harbor yesterday evening, having been driven up by the storm. The schooner Mary T. Fisher, from Philadelphia, arrived this morning, having encountered the storm off Sewell's Point, where she managed to remain at anchor, although her decks were repeatedly swept by tremendous seas. She dragged her anchors for a considerable distance and lost all her deck cargoes. Captain Camp reports a schooner and tug-boat ashore at Tanner's creek. The Fisher was the first sailing vessel to arrive after the storm. Steamship John Hopkins, Captain Hallett, arrived this morning at 7 o'clock from Boston. She encountered the storm yesterday at 1 p. m., about 25 miles off Chincotagua, the wind at the time blowing heavily from the southeast. With tremendous velocity the wind suddenly shifted to the northwest, when the vessel encountered a cyclone, causing the sea to wash over her and fill her main deck with water. The first sea which she shipped came over her port bow and smashed the glass out of the windows in her pilot house and swept everything before it. Rain at the time was pouring in such torrents that it was impossible to see twenty feet beyond the bow of the vessel. Another sea which washed over her hurricane deck swept one of the large metallic bolts from its position and lodged it on top of the officer's cabin. A portion of her cargo is damaged by water, but to what extent is unknown. The schooner Ann Twiner for Baltimore, shipped her anchors and was run ashore to save the vessel and cargo. The schooner General Torbert, from Petersburg for Philadelphia, with lumber, lost both of her anchors and chains and went ashore on Nancy island. The schooner Mary Emily, of this port, lost her anchors, chains and surf boat, and had her sails split. The steamer Carolina passed at the mouth of the Rappahanock river the bark Umbra, with all her masts gone. A tug was sent to her assistance. A three-masted schooner, name unknown, is ashore off Windmill Point, and a three-masted schooner, bottom up, was passed in Hampton Roads. The steamer Resolute, of Baker's wrecking company, which went ashore on Ferry Point, is broken in two. The damage to crops was considerable. Young corn is said to be very much injured, while that planted early in the season is in better condition. Peaches and apples have all been blown from the trees, while many of the trees have been prostrated.

The steamer Accomotac arrived at the usual hour this morning from Hampton and reports that the storm was very severe in that section. A portion of the roof of the Hygeo hotel was blown off, causing the building to be damaged by rain pouring in. Nearly every vessel at anchor inside the Hawkinside hole dragged and went ashore. The pilot boat Phantom slipped her cables and went to sea, not being able to hold on inside the hole. The Phantom was hailed at sea last night by one of the Maryland pilot boats and supplied with anchors and chains. She returned to the Roads this morning. A brig is reported ashore near Wolf Trap light boat with foretop mast gone at the cap, maintopmast entirely gone and all her sails blown away. The keeper of Craney Island light-house lost one of his boats during the storm, while the second boat was so badly stove as to be unfit for use. In Nansemond county, the fruit trees, porches and barns and buildings of all kinds were completely demolished. The destruction of property in Princess Ann county, was very great, almost all the fruit trees far as heard from being prostrated. The gale at Cape Henry was terrific, blowing out some of the glasses at the light house being the first case of the kind on record.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The following additional marine disasters have been reported: The schooner G. W. Whistler is ashore at Hyannis, Mass. Three vessels, including the Emblem, from Beaufort, N. C., and Emily D. Blew, loaded with melons, went ashore near Beach Haven, N. J., and are a total wreck. The crews were saved, with the exception of one man.

A Wilmington, Del., dispatch says the crew of the schooner John E. Hunst, which was sunk by a collision with the steamer Camden, were rescued. In Portsmouth, the water front of the city was overflowed by the rush of the tide, and great damage resulted. The wharves were submerged and many of them were completely destroyed. Vessels and boats were driven from their moorings and the beached centre of the city seemed to catch the greatest force of the gale, particularly along High street, from the car shops to the foot of the street. For the distance of a mile buildings were unroofed in every direction, and flying debris were dashing through the air, failing in every part of the city. The extensive warehouse of Peters & Reed was completely destroyed and the new foundry shops of the Seaboard railroad were blown down. The Catholic church was badly injured, and the city jail unroofed. Over 150 buildings were damaged. At the navy yard there was a great deal of damage done, and a general suspension of work occurred. The roof of the master barracks was blown off, the steam dredge and pile driver were beached, and receiving ship Franklin forced from her moorings and grounded. The sea wall of the naval hospital was washed away, and extensive damage done to the beautiful grounds. The city presents the appearance of a wrecked town, and the effects of the great storm will long be remembered.

RICHMOND, VA., August 19.—James N. Stevens, who on the 11th instant murdered his wife, near Finesville, Virginia, has committed suicide. After killing his wife he took to the woods where he remained concealed for a week, when he returned home and seated himself on a block of wood in the yard and shot himself through the heart with the same weapon he had used upon his wife. The original cause of the tragedy is said to have been jealousy.

ERIE, PA., August 19.—A man named McGuick was arrested here to-day for the murder of James Needs in Philadelphia in 1865. He made desperate resistance, but was overpowered, and will be taken to Philadelphia to-morrow.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The planing mills of Russell & Johnson, at Rodney street and Kent avenue, Brooklyn, were destroyed by fire to-night, together with a tenement house on Kent avenue, and a dwelling on Ross street. No lives lost.

GALVESTON, August 19.—The News' southwest special reports very heavy rains in that section. The small streams are swollen and the Rio Grande rose sixteen feet in two days. The telegraph is prostrated and the mails are greatly delayed. Much damage to stock is apprehended.

CADIZ, O., August 19—Jeannette Hendershott, daughter of a well-to-do farmer of Athens township, has caused the arrest of Samuel C. Lewis, a reputable farmer, under rather peculiar circumstances. The substance of the girl's story as told under oath is as follows: Miss Hendershott declares that Lewis, under a promise of marriage, some four months ago seduced her, and has been putting off from time to time the marriage. On last Thursday he went to her father's house with a buggy, and asked her to take a ride, which invitation she accepted. On the road, some distance from home, in the woods, he suggested that she would permit him to perform an operation, but she refused persistently, he insisting that she should. He made a signal, whereupon another man, whom she did not know, made his appearance, and they together took her out of the buggy into the woods, and forcibly, with instruments, performed the operation, and Lewis then returned her to her home.

The physicians who were called in to attend the girl, report her to be in a dangerous condition. Lewis was arrested at his house early yesterday morning. He attempted to escape, but was pursued by Constable Bayless some distance and captured, and is now in jail awaiting a preliminary examination.

Dr. James Stone, who lives in Franklin, this county, was arrested at his residence and taken to the residence of Hendershott by the officers, this morning, and was fully identified by the girl. He is now in jail awaiting trial.

BISMARCK GROVE, Ks., August 19.—A fiendish atttempt at rape was perpetrated here yesterday by a desperate character named Conway. While two little daughters of Dr. Phillips were in a grove at a swing near the house Conway rushed into the inclosure, and seizing the eldest, who is scarcely twelve years of age, dragged her into a corn field. Some passers-by were attracted by her screams, and the miscreant took flight without accomplishing his hellish designs. He has since been arrested.

GRIFFIN, August 19.—Last night about nine o'clock, a negro met with a very peculiar and probably fatal accident in a colored bar kept by Claude George. Zach. Lemons is the unfortunate fellow's name—a stranger here. He entered the saloon alone and carried a large walking-stick on his shoulder. Some other negroes were engaged playing ten-pins, and had hung their coats on a post near by during the game. Zach. passed the post, but had the ill-luck to knock off a coat with his stick, in the pocket of which was a pistol. As it struck the floor the hammer came in contact with something, exploding the cartridge and sending the bullet whizzing into the negro's side. He sat for several minutes before he knew he was touched. Dr. Stephenson attended him, and after examining and probing the wound, was unable to find the ball. It is thought to be a fatal shot. The ball entered about two inches above the hip bone on the left and ranged upward.

The cost belonged to one John Blanton, and is only another evidence of the fact that the average darkey generally goes well armed. Lemons was still alive this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 19.—The McClellan-Donovan hard-glove fight for $1,000 came off last night. There was a large crowd in attendance. Both men were in excellent condition, and weighed 147 pounds each. McClellan's seconds were Billy Edwards and Arthur Chambers, and Donovan's were James Coyle and Billy Riley, with William Barnes as referee. The men were brought to the scratch at 9:25 o'clock. Up to the thirtieth round McClellan had decidedly the best of the fight, which was very lively, the men closing and fighting each other—Donovan being thrown almost every round. In the thirty-fourth round Donovan punished McClellan severely in the body, the latter breaking away and fell winded. Donovan then forced the fighting up to the fiftieth round, and had much the best of it. McClellen then began, got his second wind, and the rounds then became long and uninteresting. Both men were maneuvering and sparring for wind. In the seventy-second round, Donovan got the first blood by a blow on McClellan's left eye. From that time to the close cautious tactics prevailed. McClellan was apparently improving over Donovan, when, at the close of the ninety-fourth round, at 1:10 a.m., the referee declared the match a draw, neither man having any decided advantage. This decision gave great dissatisfaction, and Donovan, after going to the stage, returned and took his position, but was led off again by his seconds. There were several fouls claimed against Donovan for hitting McClellan when down, but were not allowed.

BOSTON, August 19.—The men who murdered Joseph F. Frye, on the 8th, in this city, have been discovered and arrested. They are two barbers, one a Greek named Antonio Ardito, of 12 Fleet street, and the other an Italian, 16 years of age, named Niccolo Infantino, of 33 Causway street. Frye had been in the habit of getting shaved at the shop of Niccolo and had taken a great fancy to him, inviting him frequently to his (Frye's) house to play billiards. Niccolo confessed that he persuaded the gentleman to let him bring his friend (Antonio) with him. On the last such occasion the Greek and Italian agreed together to rob him and plunder his house, while a third confederate watched outside. Upon the pretense of wanting to be shown over the house they decoyed Frye down into the basement and there murdered him—Ardito stabbing him with a pair of barber's shears and Niccolo shooting him through the head with a revolver. They then plundered the house and left without having been noticed. Niccolo has made a full confession, and most of the property stolen has been recovered.

LANCASTER, PA., August 19.—An engine and four cars of the Atlantic express were thrown from the track at Dillerville, on the Pennsylvania road, to-day, by a misplaced switch. No lives were lost.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., August 19.—By the falling of a rotten bridge over the Housatonic at Stockbridge, Mass., to-day a wagon containing eight persons was precipitated into the river. One was taken out dead, two badly hurt and the others more or less injured.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 19.—B. Hubbard, a prominent citizen of this place, and late republican candidate for congress in the district, committed suicide at Green's Spring Run, yesterday, by shooting himself through the head. He was temporarily insane.

LACHINE, CANADA, August 19.—The Propeller City of St. Catharines, ran aground last night in Lake St. Louis, two miles above Lachine, and sunk in five minutes. She was loaded with railroad iron.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—In the case of Lucy W. R. Horton against John H. Morgan, (son of Senator Morgan), for breach of promise of marriage, the defendant has filed his plea in court in this city of "never promised as alleged." He also files an affidavit that he "never promised to marry the plaintiff, and never, by any word or act, gave her any reason to believe that he ever intended to marry her."

The Quebec Row.

QUEBEC, August 19.—At a meeting of leading citizens last night a committee, consisting of members from both the Irish and French societies and their priests, and others, was appointed to try to arrive at some peaceful arrangements.

Small-pox of a malignant type has broken out at Lens St. Joan, on the Saguenay, and is raging very badly in that district where there is no medical attendance. Knowledge of this fact having come to the Quebec government, the provincial secretary at once telegraphed to a well-known and skilled physician at Murray bay to proceed immediately with all speed to Lens St. Joan and do on his power to help the sufferers and check the ravages of the disease.

There is nothing new in the city. Everything remains quiet.

Missouri's Plans.

ST. LOUIS, August 18.—The new board of immigration of this state has just concluded a three days' session and perfected plans for promoting immigration to Missouri. The general agent of the board will be located at Cincinnati and agencies will be established in Liverpool and some places in Scotland and Germany. An elaborate statement of the mineral and agricultural resources of the state and its advantages as a place of settlement will be made and circulated, and members of the board will soon visit several of the eastern states and disseminate information among the people. An agency will also be established in Boston. The subject of immigration to Missouri is exciting great interest in various parts of the state and over twenty county societies are already organized and at work.

A Coal War.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 19.—A dispatch from Eureka, Nev., says the coal war has broken out afresh. A sheriff's posse of nine men attacked a coal mache at Fish creek between Sunday and dark last evening. Many shots were fired. Five Italians were killed and six badly wounded. Several prisoners were taken. None of the sheriff's posse were hurt. General Sabin, commanding this division, had yesterday issued an order arming the military companies from active duty, but on learning this morning of the Fish creek fight he promulgated another order mustering them all in again.

Post-Office Troubles.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The proposals solicited by the post-office department in its advertisement of June 20th for a mail messenger, transfer and sub-office service at Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Providence, Richmond and New Orleans, were opened by the postmaster-general this afternoon. The number of bidders were between forty and fifty. The awards will be made to-morrow, and the contracts must be filed on or before October 1st. The service to commence on the 1st of November.

The Caxiwaxian Lover's Lament.

The following beautiful poem is freely translated from the Caxiwaxian tongue; it shows, better than any essay can do, how far superior those rude people are to us in their appreciation, at once instinctive and spontaneous, of the superiority of the universality of sounds to the artificiality of sense. This poem combines the sweetness of Timothy Titcomb with the true Shakespearean music of Owen Meredith. Let the sensitive reader remark the deep inscrutible meaning of such tone-words as Pazmik:

Farewell, my love, no more shall we rove,
I am gone to Casanea to die;
In the depths of the Pargan-Fernango grove,
With the sladulous slitweeds I lie.

No more will I gape on the Slap-In-Gund,
As it wafts in the Chochirium green,
Or hear the sweet sounds of the Illustrlund,
As it bathes in the blue Kerosene.

The gradulous crumpit has tuned its throat,
And the grimack has warbled aloud,
But the love has gone out of their cocalum note,
And they've lost all their polychrome proud.

The blidstick is sad on the Hijii-Calew,
Where the poppimax weaves in the breze,
And the boxneck is prone to the bi-ba-bargo
In the stables of the Cuickgroo-Sacee.

O, I think of the days with my own Davy dove,
And I think and I think and I think
What a fool I brought that thoo-boom of canoodlum
love.
And our hearts were brimfull of Pazmk.

I fling myself down on a baraboo branch,
With the tooth-ache deep in my heart,
And I see the red rays of my rigadoon ranche,
Where the piswax and the pollycum part.

O, muddy-cum-dingus and silos and blear,
O, hoop-hoo and wind-leam sigh,
I wet all your alpacca bongha with a tear,
As I crawl in my gig-cot to die.

Farewell to the coogum, I come, Clithergreen,
The colos is waxing amain;
There's a snoot in the snorkey that saddens the green,
I am free from the pizzalum pain.

WHAT OF OUR GIRLS?

A QUESTION THAT MUST BE MET.

Why Should the Girls of Georgia be Deprived of University Privilege?—A Proposition to Give Them an Equal Educational Chance With the Boys.

There is a measure pending before the present general assembly which deserves the fullest and most patriotic attention of the people's representatives. It is a proposition to do an act of justice which has been all too long delayed and to establish an institution that promises future results of the most valuable and ennobling character. The measure in question is that involved in the bill to establish

A STATE FEMALE COLLEGE

as a part of the system of the university of Georgia. The mere mention of the objects of the bill should at once commend it to the favor and support of every right-thinking and liberal man. The reasons that cluster about the proposition and appeal for its adoption are so numerous and self-suggestive that we cannot hope even to enumerate them. They are reasons that spring out of the public policy of the state, the necessities of her progress and the demands of her future enterprise and prosperous conditions.

First, we will here state the nature of the proposition.

WHAT IS ASKED AND OFFERED.

The bill introduced by Hon. B. C. Yancey, of Clarke, provides that the general assembly shall authorize the trustees of the university of Georgia to accept the tender of the "Lucy Cobb Institute" property and therewith establish a female department of the university. In this female department, which shall be supplied with a curriculum conservant with the university standard, there shall be offered free tuition to as many young ladies of the state as there are representatives in the lower house of the general assembly, or as many from each county as there are representatives from such county. The representatives are to nominate the pupils. The state is asked to aid this cause; to appropriate annually the sum of $8,000, at least. There are other details of the bill that it is not necessary to state. The proposition made to the state by the trustees of the institute is a most liberal one. The institute is already one of the most noted and efficient female colleges in the state and is thoroughly self-sustaining under its present able and distinguished management. The trustees tender the grounds, buildings and college appliances to the full value of $25,000. This amount will be soon added $10,000 by the erection of a fine chapel by the citizens of Athens—making the whole value of the property $35,000. In return they ask only the establishment of the university department for females and the appropriation, if not of $8,000, at least of a fair per cent. upon the value of the property to carry out the scheme. The offer is a magnanimous and magnificent one and the part asked of the state small enough and what she should be cherfully willing to do in this noble cause.

A PROGRESSIVE STEP.

The question of the higher education of woman is no longer a mooted one. The decision has been rendered in its favor by the best minds of the civilized world, and has begun to receive practical solution in every land where intelligence and virtue are recognized as essential to good government and the peace and prosperity of the nation. Colleges and universities are no longer built for the exclusive use and profit of the sons of men, but the effort everywhere is "to lift the woman's fallen divinity upon an even pedestal with man's." In Europe and in America the public policy of nations and states has long been leavened with this just and ennobling principle. First, the schools were made separate and distinct, and those of the men have been honored with a superior character and more exalted standard of scholarship. That idea, however, has weakened under the progress made, notably in America by Vassar, Wellesley and other leading female colleges, toward the attainment of university character and quality. With the elevation of the standard of female education has been born the later and true idea of combining the education of the sexes in the higher universities, preserving their separation, however, in appropriate departments. Already in England and in the north and east of the United States this idea is receiving practical illustration and the doors of the leading universities are being thrown open for the daughters of the land.

GEORGIA'S DUTY TO HERSELF.

As Georgia was the mother of the first female college established upon the free soil of America, that woman, if anywhere, should receive her highest recognition and be endowed with all her rights, the good old state should not be last, but rather first, in accepting the new scheme and providing for her daughters the fullest benefits that it proposes. She owes it to herself that less prosperous and less chivalrous people should not outstrip her in her loyalty to her fame and her devotion to the cause of her daughters. She is on the high road to prosperity and a condition of independence that will make her title of "empire state" something more than an empty sobriquet of compliment. She owes the performance of what is now proposed as

AN ACT OF JUSTICE

to the young females of the state. It is but justice to them, because the state is giving high and liberal education to her sons and endowing them with the strength and powers, in life which university training bestows. It is justice to them, because the state is giving the benefits of such education to the colored females of the state. It is justice to them, because they deserve this long-delayed recognition at the hands of the state that owes much of its prosperity to them.

But one objection is urged to the measure It is the misused and abused argument of economy. It is the absurd idea that a million and a quarter of people cannot afford the pittance of $8,000 toward the higher education of their daughters. The poor plea ill becomes any strong man who feels a throb of pride in the noble womanhood of Georgia or gratitude for the self-sacrificing heroism which she has shared and endured every vicissitude of war and social and political anarchy. It sounds harsh and disgusting when one remembers that the $8,000 now given to the university is a mere interest payment upon a debt due from the state, and that the $8,000 given to the colored university is a direct donation from the pockets of the people. It is almost ridiculous for one who yearly, as a representative, nominates some lowly colored girl to the Atlanta university to vote against giving himself the right and high privilege of sending a deserving white girl to the Athens university because it would lost the state the same sum to do so! The argument is all upon the side of the measure, and if we mistake not the real patriotism of the people's representatives they will so decide.

SHALL IT BE DONE?

There will be two reports from the committee on education—one favoring the bill and the other by a majority of the committee recommending that it do not pass. There will be a contest in the house over the adoption of these reports. It is to be hoped that the representatives will consider carefully the measure and, remembering the record of their state and heeding the well-nigh unanimous prayers of her daughters, decide this question upon the high principles which become men who are legislating for posterity and the future glory of their state. In the adoption of this measure let them build to their names a monument of honor more enduring than marble and brass!

The New York Cotton Exchange.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The members of the cotton exchange held a meeting yesterday, to discuss the advisability of establishing minimum rates of commission on the following basis: To non-resident non-members 37½ cents per bale for buying and selling; to city non-members 25 cents per bale; between members $1 per 100 bales; maximum commission to be paid to agents to be 10 cents per bale; no member to employ more than one agent in any city or town outside of New York; no agent to be allowed in New York and no rebate to be paid, under any pretext, on city business; the penalty for the first offense to be $1,000 fine; for the second offense a fine of $2,500 and suspension from the privileges of the floor for 12 months. A resolution requesting the board of managers to frame the proposed regulations into by-laws was carried by a vote of 47 to 19.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The Proceedings of the Tennessee Board of Health.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 19.—At the night session of the state board of health the following rules were adopted: 1. A house infected with yellow fever shall be designated with a yellow flag. 2. No person shall be permitted to enter a house infected with yellow fever, except physicians, clergymen, and such nurses and attendants as are necessary to take care of the sick. 3. No persons except physicians and clergymen shall be permitted to leave an infected house without permission in writing of the superintendent of the quarantine, they having first complied with such methods of disinfection as may be prescribed by him. 4. Physicians and clergymen may enter and retire from the apartments of those sick of yellow fever at all hours, provided, however, that they shall not enter non-infected houses, carriages, cars, or other public places of resort until their person and apparel have been thoroughly disinfected. 5. Public assemblies of all kinds are prohibited in any place dangerously infected with yellow fever, and the superintendent of the quarantine is charged with the rigid enforcement of this rule. 6. From the hours of 9 p. m. until 4 a.m., each and all persons not engaged in the care of the sick or in the execution of their duties as officers of the law, shall remain at their home on their respective premises, unless by permission of the superintendent of quarantine. The enforcement of this rule was left to the discretion of the president. The rules adopted by the state board were the result of the recent conference at McKenzie. President Plunkett received a dispatch to-night from John Johnson, superintendent of the quarantine at Memphis, saying: "I find this morning a number of parties returning to this city in violation of our rules. I wish the state board to pass formally a rule or regulation positively forbidding all parties from entering Memphis without the permission of the state board, had and obtained through its representatives in Memphis."

ST. LOUIS, August 19.—Samuel Kern, of Jackson, Mississippi, lately from Cairo, was sent to the quarantine hospital to-day, sick with yellow fever.

MOBILE, August 19.—Fever quarantine along the Mobile and Ohio railroad north of this point has been discontinued, and the line is now open through from St Louis to New Orleans.

MEMPHIS, August 19.—Eleven cases were reported this morning, three of whom are colored. Four deaths have occurred since last night—Con Sheehan, Pat Cavanagh, James Dolan and Anne Weiss. The announcement of the board of health officials are in consultation arranging plans for a complete isolation of the infected districts. Major W. W. Guy continues to grow worse. His condition is extremely critical. Hon. John Johnson, superintendent of quarantine, acting under direction of J. D. Plunkett, president of the state board of health, will send an inspecting officer to White Haven to aid in effecting the absolute isolation of the Goff family, who are sick with fever at that point. If necessary the immediate neighborhood will be depopulated. The greatest energy will be used.

Thirty-one new cases in all were reported to-day—thirteen of whom were colored. Among the whites are James R. Taylor, J. C. Hook, Mrs. F. B. Moore, Henry Bertram, Mrs. D. F. Bell and James E. Burke. No additional deaths had been reported up to 6 p.m. At a meeting of the local board of health this evening it was determined to strengthen the guard that patrol the streets into Chelsea. No case has, however, developed in that suburb. One case of fever and death at Bailey Station, Tenn., has been traced to infection from the sale of baggage that was removed from within the infected district. The residence of J. Bedford, whose son Ed. sickened and died. Major W. W. Guy died to-night at 7 o'clock.

The building recently occupied by C. R. Forbes and family was burned to-night. Five deaths from fever have occurred within the dwelling, and yesterday three children, who were convalescent, were removed from there to the city hospital. It is thought that the neighbors living in the vicinity fired the building, as it was the most foul in the city.

VICKSBURG, August 19.—The state board of health has established a quarantine station at Commerce, Mississippi, where the downward bound boats must land for the inspection and issuance of certificates to the passengers. A similar station has been established at Fort Adams, Mississippi, for the upward bound boats.

The first bale of new cotton was received yesterday. It was classed as low middling and sold at 15 cents per pound.

The quarantine against New Orleans will be removed to-morrow.

A Manly Act.

LONDON, August 19.—A Plymouth special says that upon the arrival of the steamship Jumna, bringing as a passenger Lieutenant Carey, who was with the prince imperial of France just previous to the latter's death, a deputation will board the steamer and present Lieutenant Carey with the following, signed by 10,000 citizens of Plymouth: "We, the undersigned men of Plymouth, in welcoming you back to your native country, desire to express our entire confidence in your valor as a British officer and your honor as a gentleman, and our sincere sympathy in the trying circumstances in which you were placed." The 10

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL of Comptroller-General W. L. Goldsmith, which is shortly to begin before the bar of the senate, will constitute one of the most exciting episodes in the political history of the state, and every detail thereof will be of the most absorbing interest to every person in Georgia. A verbatim report of the proceedings of the High Court of Impeachment will appear daily in THE CONSTITUTION during the trial, and these proceedings will be accompanied by such commentaries and side-lights—so to speak—as will give its readers the clearest possible view, not only of the trial itself, but of every incident connected therewith.

THE CONSTITUTION of each day will be a complete history of the day preceding, not only in regard to the impeachment trial, but in regard to current events. It will give the proceedings of the legislature, the freshest and best telegrams, the latest and most reliable market reports, and the most toothsome news from all quarters.

SUBSCRIBERS in middle, southern and southwest Georgia will receive THE CONSTITUTION upon the day it is printed, containing the latest information from the state capital, and from every section of Georgia and the country at large.

IN ORDER to keep up with the proceedings of the High Court of Impeachment shortly to be organized, subscriptions should be sent in at once.

Address,

THE CONSTITUTION,
ATLANTA, GA.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 20, 1879.

IT turns out after all that Warmoth is for Grant. This able carpet-bagger probably placed such a price upon his influence as bar any bids from the economical Sherman.

THE Ohio republicans are fretting because the colored brethren in the camp are pressing forward for front seats. There are symptoms of great injustice in this business, but the colored brethren will have to stand it.

IT seems just possible that the leading southern republicans will, as a matter of policy, allow themselves to be stripped of their rights and powers in the national republican convention. It is pleasant to regard this as another evidence of the decline of that odorous and odious organization in the south.

ONCE more the New York Times, in truly graphic style, presses upon the attention of an astonished public the startling information that the good crops which have been and are about to be harvested throughout the country are entirely due to republican influences. If this is a fact—and the able editor of the Times treats it as such—it is a pity it is not more strenuously insisted upon by the organs. Certainly they will need something substantial to go upon next year.

THE New York Times declares that nothing short of a famine, a pestilence or an earthquake can save the democratic party from defeat. We are inclined to agree with this view. It is true and eminently conservative. We have no famine on hand, and no earthquake within signalling distance; but can the country be declared free of a pestilence until the republican party is wiped out? It would be doing injustice to the unsavory record of that corrupt organization to deny that it fills all the requirements of a full-blown and active pestilence.

The End of the Yazoo Programme.

A few of the organs of republican opinion, less sagacious than malicious, continue to harp upon the Yazoo difficulty. They do this, we presume, under the mistaken notion that much political capital is to be made out of it, and that it is their bounden duty, as organs, to grind out the same tune day after day until some of the leading organs shift the cylinder and change the pressure. It is certain they will not give their readers the later developments in the case. These developments are to the effect that the democrats of Yazoo county have receded from the monstrous position they had taken with respect to the candidature of independents, and there is to be an opposition ticket in the county. That this change was not brought about by the clamors of the organs is certain, for no man with any self-respect, either at the north or south, cares anything for the opinions of the average republican editor. In this business, therefore, the organs need not lay the flattering unction to their souls that these exceedingly tough citizens of Yazoo have responded to the partisan tirades in the republican press. On the contrary these Mississippi democrats have succumbed to an overwhelming public sentiment which has been made manifest not only in their own state, but throughout the south. Their programme was intolerable and disgraceful; obnoxious, indeed, to their own sober second-thought. They speedily discovered that they could expect neither the sympathy nor the support of their own party, and they have done the best thing possible under the circumstance—namely, rescinded their action in regard to the candidacy of Captain Dixon.

The truth is, every democratic newspaper in the south of any standing and influence that has discussed the matter at all, has denounced the programme of these Yazoo democrats as it deserved to be denounced. A few obscure weeklies in Mississippi applauded the Yazoo bulldozers, but the Vicksburg Herald, followed by the best papers of the state at once begun the comparatively difficult task of convincing the Yazoo people that the democratic sentiment of that state would by no means tolerate such an undemocratic proceeding as interference with the freedom of elections; and in this task they received the aid of leading democratic papers in every part of the south. We say comparatively difficult task, because it frequently happens that three hundred provincials are an uncommonly hard lot to convert when once they have made up their minds; but in this instance, there has been no difficulty whatever. Public sentiment has crystalized with wonderful alacrity, and it is not too much to say that those who were readiest to bulldoze the independent candidate were the quickest to admit that the precedent they had set was not only destructive of the freedom of the ballot, but obnoxious to every principle of free government.

A similar and quite as successful attempt was made by the democrats of Rankin county in the same state, but the public sentiment that made itself felt in Yazoo county also had its effect upon them, and the threatening resolutions directed at independent candidates have been formally withdrawn and cancelled. It is not to be supposed, however, that these facts will get to the ears of those who read the organs; nor, indeed, is it necessary that they should, for, unfortunately, there are some very contemptible creatures in control of republican newspapers, and to see these disposed to do justice to the south would put us in the humor to go out and hunt up the advance agent and bill-posters of the millenium. It is sufficient to know that the Yazoo democrats have been easily and swiftly reformed.

One of Jay Cooke's Operations.

Mr. Glover, in the course of his remarkable report, alludes to the manner in which Jay Cooke manipulated the government bonds. In 1865, and before that time, the government was largely indebted to contractors, soldiers, etc., and for some time had been so. The contractors and many other creditors held unpaid vouchers. Having procured an appointment as subscription agent, Cooke, on March 15, 1865, made a proposition "to act for the department and holders of "vouchers in carrying out the provisions "of law as applicable at discretion" of the secretary of the treasury, which proposition, March 29, Secretary McCullock authorized substantially as follows: The creditor was to be invited to subscribe for 7-30s, and to be practically given his choice between doing so and waiting for his pay. If he consented to take 7-30s for a considerable part of his debt, Cooke was to notify the department, and the money to pay the subscribing creditor's unsatisfied vouchers was to be specially remitted to pay those vouchers, and for no other purpose, and McCulloch was to request the secretary of war to direct the disbursing officer to whom the money was remitted to put it to that use, thus giving the subscriber a preference in payment over other creditors. This order was to be inclosed by McCulloch to Cooke, and also the treasurer's draft in favor of the disbursing officer. This put Cooke in a position to call on the creditor to sign the subscription papers and draw his check in Cooke's favor to the amount of the subscription, as condition precedent to the delivery of the draft to the disbursing officer. If the creditor did so, the draft could be delivered and collected, and the money would go partly to the creditor and partly to Cooke, who would then deliver the bonds. If he refused, Cooke could return the treasurer's drafts to the treasury, and the creditor might wait long for his pay. "The matter," says Mr. Glover, "went to a remarkable "and disgraceful extreme."

But the most astonishing fact in connection with this swindling operation is the manner in which Cooke meets the charge. In the course of a recent conversation with a representative of the Philadelphia Times, he not only confesses that the charges of Mr. Glover are true, but gloats over them in such shameless style as to suggest that financial reverses have unhinged his mind. He pretends to believe that this barefaced swindle put upon the creditors of the government was the means of saving the nation. When the federal armies had to be paid before their disbandment, Cooke instructed banks and agents in the neighborhood of these armies to use their influence with paymasters to have the 7-30s paid out to the soldiers, and this was largely done. Explaining this, Cooke, with a degree of Pecksniffian tranquility quite in keeping with these bond operations, says that he did induce the soldiers to take these bonds—in fact, they had no other choice—rubs his pious hands in the face of the Times representative and prayerfully says that he has reason to believe that his efforts in this direction prevented the soldiers from squandering their money. Ah, truly we have here a good man—a dove-like patriot—a blessed citizen—who has devoted his entire life to fostering the beautiful and the true; and now he has nothing to show for it but a clear conscience and a fifty cent chromo. The truth of the transaction with the troops, however, is just this: the soldiers were paid off in these 7-30 bonds which, under stress of circumstances, they were compelled to resell to the paymasters, disbursing agents and banks at a discount equal in many instances to 40 and 50 per cent. This was the result of Mr. Cooke's wonderful goodness of heart.

There are plenty of evidences in the interview going to show that it was not prepared by any one connected with the Times, and we are a little surprised, on turning to the editorial page, to see that the editor innocently swallows the whole story. Having accomplished this feat with comparative ease, it is nothing but just to the public that Colonel McClure should now swallow Jay Cooke himself.

J. S. MOORE, the "Parsee Merchant," says Randall and Wood both stood too much in awe of the quinine professors to aid in the repeal of the tariff on the drug. This looks bad for a beginning, but at the same time we hope to convince these gentlemen that it is in the interest of their political welfare to aid us in the effort to remove the infamous duty of 40 per cent from the alkaloids of cinchona bark. Until this is done the removal of the 20 per cent tariff upon the saults and sulphate of quinine amounts to nothing.

VISITORS to Newport pay nothing extra to see Mr. Bennett play polo. We believe there is some arrangement with the hotels or something of that kind.

WHEN the alarm was first sounded there was a tendency on the part of Conkling to prevari-Kate.

WE have inadvertently neglected to mention heretofore that the Atlanta Sunday Phonograph has ornamented its first page with a new heading. It is a home-made heading and a trifle ornate, but it adds greatly to the appearance of the paper. We may say, in this connection, that the Phonograph is one of the brightest and liveliest newspapers in the state—a little querulous at times, but invariably in the direction of justice, honesty and good government. We are pleased to know that Mr. Christopher, the editor, one of the most industrious and promising of the younger generation of journalists, is meeting with success in his venture. The Phonograph deserves to make its way.

IT is whispered that the secretary of state purchased seven ounces more beeswax than he needed last year. Let him be investigated.

ONE of the pages of the house has been seen with a bag of white alleys and a red horse apple in his possession. We need not pause, at a crisis like this, to remind representatives of their duty.

"LET me Lincker by her side," as sung by Mr. Conkling at Narragansett Pier, was a regular break-down. The fragments of the boom that was smashed in the melee has never been found.

TEXAS expects to have fifteen congressmen after the next census. This is a regular case of bulldozing.

ALLUDING to the fact that a republican ticket composed of Grant and Settle, the New Haven Register placidly and plausibly remarks: "Settle's strength is probably in "the south." It certainly must be—considerably south of the southern states.

IN connection with this Barbara Freitchie business, we propose to prove, at the proper time, if the weather continues favorable, that Eli Perkins, and not the venerable Whittier, is the responsible author of the ballad of that name.

POSTSCRIPT.

CANONCHET is to be sold. That work has already been performed for Sprague.

CONKLINCK is the way the eastern papers spell his name now.

THERE are apprehensions of a formidable independent movement in Texas next year.

IT is a pity that so lordly a cuss as Conkling should have his boom meet with such a Kate-astrophe.

THURMAN has gone back to Ohio and the red bandana will be flaunting in Calico Charlie's face before he is much older.

IF Mr. Evarts's proposal to go to England a tender of himself as evidence that Punch's portraiture of Uncle Sam is correct?

As the exodus season re-approaches the relief agent becomes more active in his nest-feathering.

JOHN SHERMAN is distributing his portrait around in the weekly republican press. It will be followed by Jenks's, we presume.

IT is said that Uncle Sammie Tilden is willing to bet on New York rolling up a heavy democratic majority this fall. Sam is a wise boy.

IF Bernhardt is coming, why don't she come on? We don't want another "accident" to happen to her before she arrives.

THE widow of the late General Braxton Bragg is a guest of the White Sulphur Springs, in Hall county. She is a fine looking, pleasant lady.

IN GENERAL.

—The Sarah Bernhardt collar has appeared. It is adapted to all men.

—There are now in this country 853 state banks and 2,800 private bankers.

—There are forty-four doctors at the Hot Springs of Arkansas.

—It is one of the most difficult feats imaginable for a bee to hold its stung.—Yonkers Statesman.

—Appropriate dying quotation for an Irishman: "You must wake and call me early."

—There is in London a "society for preventing street accidents and dangerous driving."

—One hundred and ninety thousand dollars has been taken at the Lyceum theater, London, during the past season.

—A circular advertising a summer resort calls attention to "numerous cozy seats in forked trees and elsewhere—some of them just large enough for two persons."

—A farmer near Evansville, Indiana, buried 480 trade dollars a few months ago to wait for a rise. A hunter discovered the "joker" and a "rise" took place.

—An Ohio widower refused to wed a certain woman because she objected to the 8x10 panes of glass in his house. He preferred losing her to putting in 10x12s.

—The Indianapolis Sentinel publishes an estimate by counties of the wheat crop of Indiana, and makes the grand total 55,000,000 bushels.

—At the close of the sermon the minister became impressive. Raising his voice he said: "Judgment! Judgment!" and a small boy near the vestibule door shouted, "Out on the first."—Elmira Gazette.

—"No, I can't stay," replied a gentleman who was invited to stay all night at the house of a friend. "Before morning my wife would be out with a lantern, like Diogenese, hunting for an honest man."

—"I have always noticed," said an shrewd old financier, "that one dollar in my own pocket is always of more practical benefit to me than five dollars in any other man's pocket."

—A Canadian girl carried a twenty-foot ladder one hundred yards, placed it against a burning house, climbed up, and—. Well, she didn't put out the fire. She fell, backwards on a man and nearly killed him.

—Perhaps if Mrs. Oates's husband would put his wife's head in a bag and her lower extremities in long dresses he wouldn't have to fight so many men for looking at her.

—Saratoga is overflowing with people, and her colossal hotels and myriad boarding-houses and water-cure establishments are utterly inadequate to accommodate those who are arriving by each train.

—The deposed khedive of Egypt has, during the last ten years, disposed of 231 wives who did not exactly suit him. Each one was put out of the way so quietly and carefully that no trace of her fate was ever obtained.

—That was a pretty compliment paid in London by a member of the Chinese embassy, the other night, to a young lady. Gazing down at her really pretty shoes, the oriental remarked: "I love your English large feets."

—The daughters of the prince of Wales appear in public in the simplest and most inexpensive dresses. Occupying the station they do, they can do so with perfect propriety; and besides, the prince wants to pay his debts.

—A Wilmington couple boasts of a baby that weighed just ten pounds when it was born, which was three weeks ago, and now it turns the scales at thirty pounds, showing an increase of ten pounds per week.

—A woman who was not a physiologist, and whose husband had some internal malady, said to a friend: "You see, I give him a deal of bread and milk. It flies to the part, you know, and acts as a poultice."

—More dried apples are consumed in St. Louis than in any other city of its size, and envious neighbors remark that this is probably for the purpose of swelling the population before a new directory is published.

—It is estimated that the people of the United States consume three thousand barrels of liver-pills a year, and yet there is occasionally a man left to reach his end by a railroad collision.

—It seems that the very latest "proper caper" among English ladies of the upper classes is that of having their legs tattooed. They can hardly be ignorant that they get the fashion from the demi-monde.

—Drink is healthy, if you believe the New York Dispatch. It says: "He had a beer-breath with gin borders and whisky trimmings, and the most healthy town wouldn't have given ten cents for him if it were crazy to start a graveyard."

—The New York Star "gave away" the Glover report. One of the persons implicated sent a postal to the editor with the following: "Refrain, audacious Star, what are you saying? Remember who we are that you're betraying."—[Salem Sunbeam.

—A young lady pupil of a high school put on a mass of false hair, penciled her eyebrows, rouged her cheeks, etc., and then went to the commencement and read her essay, entitled, "Deception a Prevailing Folly."

—I am coming by and by,
You will hear my plaintive cry,
In accents mild and gentle as a lamb;
Ere long I'll be on deck,
Bringing ninety cents a peck,
Sing hey! the sweet potato that I yam.
—Sidney Lanier.

—The New York Commercial Advertiser says: "The young ladies that you see at Coney Island are not the rich and ugly kind you see at Saratoga. They are dashing actresses, flirting shop girls, and the handsomest women in the world."

—Boston Post: "What startling changes time effects! The marriage bells never rang more gleefully, and the flourish of trumpets was never more dazzling and exultant, than when the brilliant Kate Chase Was married to the brilliant young manufacturer, millionaire, senator, governor and general from Rhode Island."

—A large amount of the A. & W. Sprague estate, including the mansion near Narragansett Pier, R. I., recently brought into conspicuous notice, is advertised by the United States marshal to be sold at auction on the 4th of September, to satisfy a judgment in behalf of the National bank of Commerce of New York.

—Lake, an Indiana pedestrian, was attempting to walk 500 miles in six days, and had only seventy-five left to go, with time enough to do it in, when somebody who had bet against him put a big stone on the track. It was dark, and Lake fell over the obstacle violently, spraining an ankle and disabling himself so that he could not continue.

—Mrs. Kate Cobb, the Norwich husband-murderer, in her prison home at Wethersfield, occupies a double cell, light, cheery, and comfortable, and her taste and skill in adornment have added greatly to its attractiveness. Soft, snowy lace curtains are gracefully looped over the arched entrance, an elegant flowered carpet adorns the floor, and ottomans, camp-stools, and an easy chair diversify her boudoir.

Spirit of the State Press.

Columbus Enquirer.

The constitution gives the power to the legislature to regulate railroad rates. The convention finding that no adequate change that was desirable and would meet general views could be effected, shirked the responsibility and left the object to the general assembly. If that body can better the position let it be done. None will subject. Many, however, cannot see the benefit in creating commissioners with fat salaries, though half be paid by the roads. The commissioners will in the end be controlled by the companies, and then of what earthly advantage will they be to the people? Men can be persuaded in various ways, even the best of them, seemingly, as has been proved. Influences are many and powerful.

Columbus Times.

Why should not our lawyers be as free from interested outside influence as our courts and jurists? Particular care is taken to shield the latter from such influences, and it is believed that it is rare indeed that they gain access to the court of jury room. The general assembly, which passes laws affecting the rights and interests of the whole community, should certainly be as free from the intrusion of interested parties as courts which try cases involving the rights of individuals literally. An anti-lobbying bill is not intended to prevent parties interested, whether they be individuals or communities, from properly presenting the merits of any measures in which they are concerned. All such measures go before the committees of the two houses, which are always accessible to representatives of such interests, before which they can have a hearing, and in which their representations will be duly considered and weighed. But this is a very different thing from importuning members of the legislature individually and secretly, and seeking to enlist their sympathy or support—perhaps their pledges—by one-sided statements.

Oglethorpe Echo.

A prominent gentleman, in this county, accuses the Echo of drifting into Independence. He is eminently correct. It is an independent sheet, in the broadest acception of the term. It has the courage to expose and cry down corruption in high and low places. It has the independence to denounce an outrage, even of its own choosing, when he proves himself unworthy of public trust. It has the independence to fight radicalism to death, as likewise every other party organized to oppress and overide our section. It has the independence to work for the purification of the democratic party in our state that it may take the field in 1880 with clean hands and a clear record. It has the independence to step out in the overthrow of all insignificant and weak-minded figure-heads, that their places may be filled with men of might and wisdom. It has the independence to express what its editor honestly believes, without fear of future punishment or hope of reward. If this be the independence that our eminent fellow-citizen means, he is undeniably correct. But if he refers to an espousal of the cause of that disgrace organization in Georgia that is seeking to overthrow the organized democracy—our only hope for the continued salvation of the state—then we refer to the past record of this paper to brand his prophecy as a slander.

Macon Telegraph.

If there is one thing more desirable than another in the present management of the finances of Georgia, it is either the bona fide sale, or lease of the Macon and Brunswick railroad. To make this apparent to all, we have only to state that last year, after deducting the net profits, the road lacked $35,000 of paying the interest on its bonded debt for which the state is responsible. In other words, that amount has been added to the public floating debt. But in the present condition of monetary affairs this valuable property, if it is feared, put upon the market block, could only be sold at a very heavy sacrifice. Why not then, as in the instance of the Western and Atlantic railroad, proceed to lease it for a term of years, coupled with the privilege of extension to Covington or some other point on the Georgia road, which would be the first step in the direction of Knoxville, and at the same time open up another route to Atlanta, against which there has never been any prolonged opposition even by the Central railroad. This, we think, could probably be done if the extension is not made compulsory, and the privilege of purchasing the line from Brunswick to Macon at a moderate rate after the completion of the same, be accorded. We doubt not the lessees could get much substantial aid from the opulent farmers of the rich counties we pass through if requested by the extension, and once constructed, it is thought even the local business would make it a paying investment. But of one thing there can be no doubt. Once placed in connection with Knoxville and Cincinnati, this new outlet from the ocean to the northwest would soon become a great and profitable artery of commerce.

Piff! Paff! Pouff!

New York World, dem.

The white voters in Mississippi ought to understand once for all that if they will go out upon their feet again, politically, socially or financially, they must adapt their conduct to political, financial and social matters to the highest standards which prevail elsewhere in the country. These standards, we are sorry to say, are not in any such matters too high. It concerns the south intimately on every side by side with States like Connecticut, New York and New Jersey on all questions of law and order. If southern men permit their states to adopt the worst type of western communistic ideas and methods in public affairs, and especially in financial and money affairs, there is real danger that the stalwart ideas of reconstruction which prevailed so long after President Lincoln's murder may again be applied to the south in spite of anything and of everything which eastern democrats can do or say.

Another Crisis Passed.

Baltimore Gazette.

Some correspondence has just come to light showing that an alleged Catholic bishop in South Carolina has been trying to induce the lunatic editor of the Okolona (Miss) States to join with him in forming the negroes out of the south and filling up their places with Irish Catholics. The bishop's proposition—simple and adroit—was to proclaim a new confederacy as soon as the places of the negroes had been supplied, making the Catholic church the corner-stone. The Okolona lunatic declined to enter into the conspiracy on the ground that his convictions committed him unalterably against any proposition to unite church and state. Thus another crisis is smoothed over.

A Ridiculous Hall.

Philadelphia Times.

Some of the newspapers see a great deal of politics in the little event at Narragansett Pier, and it appears to be the right thing for the stalwart organs to poke fun at Governor Sprague. This, of course, is natural. A man who is at all particular about who visits his house and who won't allow the newspapers to talk about his family and generally refuses to let anybody else attend to his affairs can't very well be anything but ridiculous. It's a good idea for Governor Sprague if you're not within range of his shot gun. If you can make enough fun over Sprague, it is possible that Conkling may escape while the people are laughing about what a fool Sprague is.

J. D. and the Organs.

Philadelphia Times.

Finding that the Cincinnati Commercial and the Baltimore American could not single-handed clear Jeff Davis's name, he enunciated by the extension—

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and lead en-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with blamming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation

HOTELS.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN
Dalton, Georgia.
Rates, per day, $2.00. Rates, per week, $8.00. Rates, per month, $25.00. Large sample rooms for Commercial Travelers. J. Q. A. LEWIS, Proprietor.

THE RICHMOND HOUSE,
NEAR DEPOT,
GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.
House thoroughly renovated. Table is clean, and Table as good as the best. Terms: $2.00 per day. $7.00 per week, and special rates for longer time or for families. W. B. WHITMIRE.

WHEELER HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
Directly opposite Passenger Depot.
First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day.
B. WHEELER, Jr., Proprietor.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
CARTERSVILLE GEORGIA
The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and shall be first-class in all respects. Sample room for Commercial Travelers. Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. C. HOSS, Proprietor.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
R. BRADLEY, PROPRIETOR,
Late of Screven House.
Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.
The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage. 000 oct8 dtf oct29

LAW CARDS.

CALVIN GEORGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MADISON, GEORGIA.
Practices in the Courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit and elsewhere by special contract. Collections promptly attended to. 000 aug7 d12m

WM. A. HAYGOOD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
390 aug1 d3m 54 Whitehall street.

GARTRELL & DuBIGNON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA. P. O. DU BIGNON
Office, in Centennial Building, Whitehall street. 333 july20 d1m

S. G. McLENDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 220 apr8,'79 d1m

B. S. IRVIN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in Wilkes and adjoining counties, the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Special attention to collections. 266 dec14,'78 d1m

R. J. MOSES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GA.
Office: 5 Austell's Building.
424 nov22,'78 d1y

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office in Austell Building.
Will practice in all the Courts, state and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.
C. A. LOCHRANE. EDWARD VAN EPPS.
79 nov10, 1878 d1y

FELIX DAVIS & CO.,
SLATE MANUFACTURERS AND ROOFERS.
Orders attended to as heretofore by A. M. Goodrich. Office: Rockmart, Georgia, and 43 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. P. O. Box 307.
199 july11 d1m

MITCHELL HOUSE,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS.
Terms $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from the air as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. jan4-dtf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. HENRY JERVEY,
LATE OF CHARLESTON, S. C.
Office 49 Peachtree street.
Residence 288 Peachtree street.
381 may18 d3m

DYSPEPSIN,

THE DYSPEPTIC'S BLESSING.

A CAREFULLY CONDUCTED SYSTEM OF scientific experiments with remedies long in use by the most eminent medical men has resulted in the selection of such of them in such proportion and by such method of combining as seemed best adapted to permanently cure this dreadful disease, and our efforts have culminated in this result, and we believe that it will cure more cases than any remedy now in use. HUTCHISON & HRO., 14 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.

FLATTERING TESTIMONY
DAILY RECEIVED JUSTIFY US IN ALL that has been claimed for
FRANKIN'S NEURALGIA CURE
as a specific for Neuralgia and Headache. Nonetains no Opium, Morphine, Quinine or Belladonna yet it affords prompt and permanent relief. Be wise and suffer no longer. For sale by
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Druggists.
500 july1 d4m

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—There are 300 ordained Baptist ministers in Georgia who are not pastors.

—Railroad meeting in the interest of the Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern railroad, in Gainesville, 23d August, 1879.

—Dr. Felton preached the three o'clock sermon at Grove Line camp-meeting, in Whitfield county, on Sunday last.

—Gwinnett county has 3,028 voters, 8 lawyers, 21 doctors, 308,997 acres of land, and is worth, all told, $2,233,353.

—The Gwinnett Herald says the crop prospects in that county were never better. This may be safely said of every county in upper Georgia.

—Mr. Lee Cheshire, of Gainesville, killed a rattlesnake in his yard 5½ feet long and 10 inches in circumference. It had ten rattles and a button.

—Carnesville Register: Crop prospects throughout our county have brightened far beyond the highest expectations since the late rains.

—Ellijay Courier: Those who should know say that the recent rains have so far benefitted crops that the yield of corn, it is thought, will be 25 per cent. more than last year.

—Griffin Sun: Mr. W. V. McElheney, of our city, showed us a hen egg last Wednesday which weighed a quarter of a pound and measured six and a half inches in circumference one way and eight inches the other. How's that for a hen egg, four to the pound?

—Augusta Evening News: The Augusta Canal company, through the recommendation of President Estes, has given to the board of education a large lot in their new territory, beyond Rollersville, for the purpose of erecting a school-house in that district, the 1,293th. This will be a valuable addition to the school fund, and also add to the value of property in that quarter.

—Ellijay Courier: It may not be generally known that the man who first taught Governor Brown's young idea how to shoot is still living. Yes, Uncle Charlie Hyde, at this time a citizen of Gilmer county, learned the governor the A B C long before the latter was large enough to plow the ox of which we have heard so much.

—Albany Advertiser: We had a call last Monday from Mr. A. Y. H. Jordan, of Washington county, who is on a visit to his sister, Mrs. S. D. Wilson, of this city. Mr. Jordan is the youngest member of a family of which is doubtless the heaviest family of people in the state. There are three brothers and three sisters. Four of these were together in Washington county recently, and weighed together, turning the scales at 1,000 pounds. Add to this, now, the weight of Mr. Cornelius Jordan, who resides in Warren county and weighs 215 pounds, and that of Mrs. Wilson, who pulls up the beam at 180, and we have the aggregate of the six—1,485 pounds. Mr. A. Y. H. Jordan, the gentleman now in this county, is the youngest of the family, and is not at all awkward or clumsy on account of his weight. He is active and muscular, and altogether a very fine looking man.

—Savannah News: On Thursday next there will be a gala time at Tybee, and doubtless that popular resort will be thronged with Savannahians and strangers. There will be a large excursion from Brunswick and othe, points, and the attractions will be a grand regatta, which has been arranged specially for their benefit.

—Gainesville Southron: Hon. Gabe Nash, of Danielsville, the veteran of the north Georgia bar, and perhaps the oldest practicing lawyer in the state, was in this city last Thursday, the guest of Colonel Estes. We were glad to see this remarkable old man's hale, hearty, and still able to jump a tenrail fence at two jumps—a feat he could easily perform at one leap twenty years ago, when he was a little over sixty years old. He still carries a black-and-tan horse-whip, a sort of modern imitation of the old "black snake" used when America was a colony and Uncle Gabe traveled this circuit ten months in the year as a rising young lawyer on horseback. We hope to greet Uncle Gabe at Carnesville court in good health twenty years hence. He deserves to live always.

—Savannah News: Early Saturday morning, as Rev. Father Cafferty and his assistants entered the Cathedral, corner of Liberty and Harris streets, previous to the celebration of the morning mass, they were surprised to note that the altar was in a disarranged condition, and that several articles had apparently been removed. On closer examination the startling discovery was made that the sacred edifice had been entered by sacrilegious persons and robbed, as several of the handsome branch candlesticks were missing. It was also manifest that the ruthless invaders of the edifice, not content with carrying off the valuable articles named, had endeavored, and with partial success, to despoil the interior of the altar in an attempt to remove with a chisel or some similar instrument portions of the marble with the view apparently of removing supposed hidden treasures. Whilst engaged in this nefarious work, these parties, it is supposed, found a key in the chancel, and abandoning further mutilations of the beautiful altar, succeeded in opening the door to the inner altar with the key and removed the sacred vessel or ciborium.

—Ellijay Courier: While there are many clever young men in this community, there are two whose example in the matter of economy is worthy of imitation. We allude to John W. Gordon and J. T. Armstrong, of Cherokee county. These young men established they wanted an education and set about to get it the cheapest way possible. Having determined to place themselves under the instruction of Professor Fowler, principal of the Ellijay seminary, the next thought was to make their expenses as light as possible. They accordingly went to work before leaving home and made their own bedstead. They were furnished by their parents with cooking utensils, a full supply of substantial food, with jars, bins, etc., in which to keep it, and are now comfortably quartered at what is known as "bachelor's hall," where they do their own cooking, washing, ironing, mending, etc. We visited them in their quarters the other day, and were surprised at the neat appearance of their house. They have a place for everything and everything is in its place. We were informed by the young men that their average expenses were about $2.50 each per month. Who will say that they do not "hoe their own row."

—Walton County Vidette: It becomes our painful duty to chronicle one of the saddest tragedies this week that ever occurred in our county. For some months Mrs. Nancy J. Woods, an aged and highly respected lady, has been laboring under an aberation of the mind—hence her family have kept her under constant surveillance lest she should do herself bodily harm. She was living with a daughter, Mrs. Dickinson, and on Saturday night last, while everybody about the place was sleeping soundly the poor lady rose from her bed and rapidly made her way to the Alcova river, near Dickinson's bridge, and plunged herself beneath the turbid waves never to rise again. Some of the family went to her room (as was their custom during the night) soon after her her flight, but found it vacant. The alarm was at once sounded and search instituted. Men searched the woods, field, swamp and river until Sunday afternoon, when her body was found lodged against some brush below the spot where she made her final plunge, and taken home to her grief stricken relatives. The heart of the entire community turns in sympathy to the doubly bereaved family and relatives in this hour of sadness and grief.

When the Bowels are Disordered,

No time should be lost in resorting to a suitable remedy. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most reliable and widely esteemed medicine of its class. It removes the causes of constipation, or of undue relaxation of the intestines, which are usually indigestion or a misdirection of the bile. When it acts as a cathartic, it does not gripe and violently evacuate, but produces gradual and natural effects, very unlike those of a drastic purgative; and its power of assisting digestion nullifies those irritating conditions of the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestinal canal which produce first diarrhoea, and eventually dysentery. The medicine is, moreover, an agreeable one, and eminently pure and wholesome. Appetite and tranquil nightly slumber are both promoted by it.

aug20 d3t wed fri sun &wkyaug26

F. M. FARLEY,
COTTON FACTOR
39 Bay Street,
Savannah, Georgia.
182 aug7 d3m

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 19, 1879.

There is no change in the bond and stock market.

EXCHANGE—

Buying at	par	Selling	¼ prem.

BONDS—

Northeast'n RR.	102@104	Atlanta W'k'r 7s.	99@100
Georgia 8s	100	Atlanta City 7s.	99@100
Georgia 6s	100@107	Atlanta City 8s.	105@107
Georgia 7s	109@110	Atlanta 10s	112@114
Ga. 7s gold	110@112	Augusta City 7s	103@105
So. Car. valid 6s	80@ 82	Sav. City 6s, new	67@ 69
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga	108@109	Macon City	62@ 65
		Columbus City	65@ 70
		Ga. R. R. 7s	103@107
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st mortgage	109@111	Ga. R. R. 6s	95@100
		Central R. R. 7s	107@110
	101@108	Mont L. & W. R. R. scres; 10 per cent income bonds	100@108
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R	79@ 81	South Wes R.R.	100@102
Central R. R.	65@ 67	Atlanta & W. P. R. R.	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	106@108		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 19,—Noon.—Stocks strong. Money 6@7. Exchange—long $4.81½; short $4.83½. Governments dull. State bonds strong and higher. Tennessees, new, 73@74; old, 70@71. Missouri 6s, 101½. Louisiana 7s, 93. Louisiana 6s, consolidated, 90. Louisiana 6s, new, 66. Louisiana 6s, levee, 90. Louisiana 6s, railroad, 66. Louisiana 6s, Penitentiary, 66. Louisiana 6s, Baton Rouge, 66. Louisiana 6s, Bonds, 66. Alabama 5s, 90. Alabama 8s, class A, 100. Alabama 8s, class B, 100. Alabama 8s, class C, 100. Georgia 6s, 100. Georgia 7s, 109. Georgia 7s, gold, 110. North Carolina 6s, 30. North Carolina 6s, new, 30. South Carolina 6s, 70. South Carolina 6s, new, 70. Tennessee 6s, 60. Tennessee 6s, new, 60. Virginia 6s, 50. Virginia 6s, new, 50. Virginia 6s, consolidated, 50. Virginia 6s, deferred, 5. Virginia 10s, 50. Virginia 10s, new, 50. Virginia 10s, consolidated, 50. Virginia 10s, deferred, 5. Arkansas 6s, 50. Arkansas 6s, new, 50. Arkansas 6s, funding, 50. Arkansas 6s, railroad, 50. Arkansas 6s, railroad, 50. Arkansas 6s, railroad

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6¼d; in New York at 11⅛c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, partly cloudy weather with occasional rain, light and variable winds, stationary or higher temperature and barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, August 19, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Pr ct.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.99	75	72	E.	Fresh	.01	Clear.
Augusta	30.00	80	70	S. E.	Light	.00	Clear.
Cordova	29....	86	70	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.97	86	78	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.00	82	70	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	29.94	84	75	E.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
Montgomery	30.00	74	90	S.	Light	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.00	78	86	.....	Calm	.00	Cl'r. ar.
New Orleans	30.00	77	81	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.00	78	88	S.	Fresh	.94	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 50, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., August 19, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	29.98	67	84	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
11:31	29.96	85	59	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
2 p. m.	29.96	81	48	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
4:56	29.94	85	45	E.	Gentle	.00	Fair.
9 p. m.	29.98	76	69	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31	29.99	75	72	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar..... 29.97 | Maximum ther..... .83
Mean daily ther..... 75.0 | Minimum ther..... .62
Mean daily humid. 67.0 | Total rainfall..... .01

H. HALL, Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold, and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE } CRAIGE & CO., 44 Whitehall St.,
& RETAIL. } ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.

398 mar20, 79 dly

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Wesleyan Female College—Wm. A. Harris.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 20, 1879.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—E. G. Potter and Billups Phinizy, of Athens, are in the city.

—B. King Cooper, of Savannah, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—G. A. Cunningham and U. B. Drewry, two prominent citizens of Griffin, are among the visitors of the city.

—Gainesville Southron: Whit Anderson was at the Richmond Friday morning en route for Auraria. We regret to see the old veteran in feeble health, and hope he will soon recover when he gets among his native hills.

—Augusta News: Judge Hook is still in Atlanta engineering his Macon and Augusta railroad bill with fair prospects of success. In the meantime the judge is becoming so popular with Atlanta people that we are afraid they will not let him return to Augusta.

About the Streets.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: To those who are familiar with the condition of Decatur street sidewalk, the news of a man having been killed by a train on the Georgia railroad last Saturday night was not at all surprising.

For months past the sidewalk between General Gartrell's residence and the city limits—a distance of more than half a mile—has been very much in need of attention. During the rainy weather of last month it became rapidly worse, until foot passengers were compelled to walk on the railroad in order to get along at all.

There are several portions of the street where there is literally no sidewalk, and when it rains these places can only be passed by wading through the mud and slush of the street.

About six weeks ago the road was worked by the convicts under the direction of Judge Pittman, but the sidewalk was left untouched, except for a short distance in one place. The work done by them only made a bad matter worse.

When the rains began, the road, owing to the fresh earth being placed upon it, became muddy, and was abandoned by vehicles altogether in many places, and what little sidewalk we had was monopolized by them. In other places where the vehicles could not go—where the sidewalk is above the level of the street—it has become so much washed that whenever the street is a little muddy one can scarcely get over them without slipping down.

At one point a sewer pipe was laid under the road and left to discharge its contents directly upon the sidewalk. Whenever a hard rain falls this place becomes a perfect morass. When the sidewalk is in such a condition is it surprising that pedestrians prefer to take their chances on the railroad track rather than flounder about in the mud with the possibility of breaking a limb? It will be remembered that on last Saturday night, when the negro Henry Smith was killed, several heavy showers of rain had fallen.

The writer bases his statement upon personal experience and observation when he asserts that the Decatur street sidewalk was on that night really in a very dangerous condition. It is probable that if the sidewalk had been in anything like a decent condition the negro would not have gone on the railroad at all.

It may at first sight seem a severe reflection, but it is not a pertinent one, that our city fathers might well make it a matter of consideration whether their hands are not to some degree reddened with the human blood that now stains the railroad tracks within the corporate limits of the city.

CIVIS.

The New Encampment.

The new encampment of the Thirteenth Infantry is situated to the left of Peachtree street, almost directly in the rear of Mr. Perino Brown's residence. The parade ground is a beautiful sketch of green common, which slopes almost imperceptibly to the foot of a gently rising hill dotted with a thick grove, in which are pitched the tents of the soldiers. The officers' tents are ranged at the foot of the hill, that of General Bradley, the commander, being the first in the neat white row.

The surrounding hills are sprinkled every afternoon with vehicles—some very handsome—and groups of pedestrians, who flock there to hear the splendid music of the Thirteenth band and view the dress parade. The spot is so picturesque and the afternoon air so great that the new encampment is fast becoming the most popular resort in Atlanta.

Our citizens have long needed a resort near town where the close of the day may be pleasantly passed. They now have it in the new encampment of the Thirteenth infantry, just within the city limits, on the beautiful property of our enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. Richard Peters.

Bainbridge Matters.

BAINBRIDGE, August 14.—R. R. Blocker, of the Early County News, paid us a social visit to-day. He is looking gigantically healthy.

Cotton is opening rapidly. Mr. Jacob Dully brought in the first bale of the season Monday. It was classed as middling, weighed 505 pounds, and was sold to J. T. Harrell & Bro. for eleven cents. Mr. Harrell brought in two bales and Mr. John E. Donalson one this week.

Drs. Hal Morrison, of Decatur county, and W. J. Hadden, of New Jersey, in connection with a Major Harris, have entered into a contract with the United States to furnish 25,000 feet of square pine timber from Morrison & Hadden's lands in this county. The timber is to be delivered at Apalachicola within two months from now for shipment. Your correspondent is invited to a seat on the first raft. Has accepted and expects a jolly ride to the sea.

Hon. W. W. Harrell is at home on a short leave of absence, cultivating the acquaintance of his friends and family.

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
331 mar21 d&wly

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FORTY-FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

ATLANTA, August 19.—The senate met at 10 o'clock a. m. and was called to order by President LESTER. Prayer by Rev. JOHN JONES, D.D., the chaplain of the house. The roll was called and a quorum found to be present. The journal was read.

Mr. PRESTON moved to reconsider the bill to prescribe the manner of letting the public printing. He wished to amend the bill by a clause providing that the printing shall be done in the state.

Mr. STEPHENS opposed the motion to reconsider. If the printing can be done cheaper outside the state than in the state, it is our duty to have it done outside.

Mr. HODGES favored the motion to reconsider for the purpose of the amendment of the bill.

Mr. LUMPKIN opposed the motion to reconsider.

Mr. PRESTON urged the motion. The bill needed several amendments. Mr. PRESTON argued for the justice of the policy of restricting the public printing to the publishers of Georgia. He despised the policy of retrenchment, which nearly starves the governor and judges, and would despise a constituency which demanded such a policy.

Mr. DUBOSE favored the motion to reconsider.

Mr. BRYAN took a similar view of the matter.

Mr. HOLCOMBE said he would prefer to have the printing done at home if it can be done as cheap here as it can elsewhere. The money comes at last from the people. He thought there was no danger of losing the printing to the publishers of the state. We must consider the interest of our whole people, and not of a few printers. He liked cheap things, though the senator (Mr. PRESTON) had proclaimed his contempt therefor.

A message from the governor announced that he had approved a bill to fix the line between Georgia and North Carolina.

Mr. HOLCOMBE said he was one of those who favored retrenchment, and he had never been blamed for it by a single man outside the senate. His people and the state approved his position. He wanted a poor government and a rich people. He said he supposed Mr. PRESTON had some one to serve.

Mr. PRESTON—I want the senator to understand that I have no friend to serve. That is not my method of legislation.

The hour of 11 o'clock arrived, and for this hour there was a special order—the bill to regulate the volunteer military of this state.

On motion of Mr. BOYD the special order was discharged until Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

Mr. CLARKE argued that there could be no discussion as to the question of where the public printing should be done. The constitution says it shall go to the lowest bidder, no matter whence he comes. He believed a law to limit the award of the contract to Georgia would be unconstitutional.

Mr. HODGES again spoke in favor of a reconsideration and the amendments proposed. He did not think Mr. CLARKE's argument against the constitutionality of the proposed amendment was sound. The evident intention of the constitutional convention was to have their printing done as cheaply as possible, but within the state.

Mr. HARRISON called the previous question, and the main question was ordered. On the motion to reconsider the yeas and nays were called. The yeas were 16, and the nays 19; so the motion was lost.

The standing committees made reports, which were read.

Mr. CLARKE moved that the senate elect a chaplain, and briefly spoke of the necessity of such an arrangement. The resolution was adopted.

The election of a chaplain was accordingly set for Wednesday at 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE BILLS READ THIRD TIME.

To establish a board of police commissioners for the city of Augusta.

Mr. CUMMING presented a memorial from the members of the house from Richmond county, who had presented the bill. When the bill was on its second reading he had presented a memorial from the city council of Augusta against the passage of the bill. The memorial of the representatives in its favor was read.

Mr. CUMMING moved to amend the third section by striking out "etc." Agreed to.

An amendment giving the names of the first commissioners under the act was passed.

Mr. CUMMING said he had two amendments to offer at the instance of the city council of Augusta, who had appeared as memorialists.

Mr. CUMMING spoke on the bill as follows:

This is a house bill, introduced by one of the immediate representatives of the city of Augusta and supported by her other immediate representative, as well as by the third member from Richmond county. Under these circumstances, and inasmuch as the bill deals only with a question of local policy—not of fundamental right and wrong—I shall not urge any of the objections which my own judgment suggests against the bill. I shall not stand in the way of the experiment, which is proposed by these direct representatives of a community which I represent in a more general way than do the authors of the bill. I only say in passing that I find nothing in the hitherto admirable government of the city to call for a change in the manner of governing it. But I do not reside there. I have no vote in its municipal affairs and have never taken part in its municipal politics. In all these particulars, I differ from the two immediate representatives of the city, who unite in advocating this bill. They come to the legislature, accredited by the people of Augusta to speak for them, and in the absence of such public demonstrations as would satisfy me that they do not speak the wishes of their constituents, I shall not oppose them. At their request I offer amendments of their own preparing, and recognizing in them a right higher than my own to shape the legislation affecting solely this portion of our common constituency in all matters of merely local policy, I shall vote for the the bill.

I also offer at the request of gentlemen representing the city council of Augusta two amendments. One of them limits the term of the commission to one year. I shall vote against this amendment for the reason that if the experiment is to be tried at all, one year will not give it a fair trial.

The other amendment proposes to submit to the legal voters of the city of Augusta the question whether this bill shall become a law. This can be done without the expense of a separate election at the annual election in December. It proposes to submit the question to the same voters of the city that sent the members from Augusta to the legislature, and will give these members the opportunity of confirming their statement, that a majority of the citizens favor this measure. I shall vote for this amendment.

The amendments were put to the senate.

That offered by the city council, which made the term of each commissioner one year instead of two, was lost.

The amendment offered by the council to submit the proposed law for ratification or rejection by the registered and qualified voters of the city.

Mr. LUMPKIN said he would oppose this amendment. The direct representatives of the people of Augusta had favored this bill as it comes from the house. They oppose this amendment, as it will bring into local politics a disturbing element.

Mr. BOYD favored the amendment as a matter of right to the people of Augusta.

Mr. STEPHENS opposed the amendment, as the bill probably represented the wishes of the people in its present shape.

Mr. HOLTON said he usually voted for all local bills; but here is a difference, and he favored the amendment as a means of determining who is right.

Mr. CUMMING said the amendment was a means of proving that the representatives of Richmond county really represented the wishes of the people.

Mr. CABANISS said he feared the passage of the bill with the proposed amendment would make the act unconstitutional. The bill had been advertised as the law requires and no notice was given of an intention to refer the proposed bill to the people. This might invalidate the bill.

Mr. PRESTON opposed the amendment and said he was willing to take the judgment of the representatives of Augusta. The present officers in power might prevent an expression of the views of the people. Of course he did not charge that the authorities would do so.

Mr. BOYD spoke in favor of the bill and the amendment. Why are the representatives of Richmond county afraid to leave this question to the people?

Mr. DUBOSE said he saw but one way out of the difficulty and that was to leave the question with the people.

Mr. LUMPKIN claimed that the opposition did not come from the people. It comes from the city council, which has a personal interest in it.

Mr. CUMMING said, in reply to Mr. CABANISS, that he had studied the question and was sure that the amendment was constitutional.

Mr. HARRISON opposed the amendment and denied that the council represented the wishes of the people. On the amendment to submit the question to the people, the yeas and nays were called. There were yeas 17, nays 19. So the amendment was lost.

The time was extended.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. CLARKE offered a resolution accepting the invitation to attend the ceremonies in the house of representatives on the reception of the portrait of Dr. Crawford W. Long. Agreed to.

The house resolution selecting General Oglethorpe and Dr. Long as the two representatives of Georgia whose statues are to be placed in the national art gallery. The resolution was concurred in.

Mr. CUMMING offered, by request, an amendment to the bill under consideration which declared that the law should go into effect, even if one-third of the voters of the city should vote in favor of it.

Mr. HOWELL raised the point of order that the discussion was out of order, as the matter had been settled.

Mr. RUSSELL favored the amendment as a matter of right.

Messrs. HOLCOMBE and HOWELL opposed the amendment.

The yeas and nays were called and the amendment was lost. Yeas 10; nays 25.

Mr. CUMMING said he voted against it because it set a dangerous precedent.

On the passage of the bill the yeas were 27 and the nays 8. So the bill passed.

The senate then adjourned.

The House.

The house met at 9 a.m. pursuant to adjournment, Speaker BACON in the chair. Prayer by Rev. JOHN JONES, D.D., chaplain.

The roll was called, a quorum declared and the journal read and approved.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Richmond, moved to reconsider that portion of the journal of yesterday as related to the action on the Sneed claim.

The motion was not agreed to.

Mr. PAINE, of Chatham, asked a suspension of the rules to take up and have read a second time a bill relating to a street railway line in Savannah, but the house refused to grant the favor.

Upon motion the house went into a committee of the whole for the purpose of considering a bill entitled "an act to create the office of state geologist and to provide for a geological, mineralogical and physical survey of the state of Georgia and for other purposes."

Mr. MYNATT then resumed his remarks as upon the debate of yesterday.

Mr. FORT, of Sumter, moved that the committee rise, report progress and ask permission to sit again.

Mr. TURNER, of Brooks, chairman of judiciary, submitted report as follows:

An act to define and enlarge the duties of the attorney-general of this state and for other purposes.

Also, An act to alter the law of this state relative to the summary establishment of lost papers.

Also, An act to regulate the practice in certiorari cases to suspend the issuing of execution and other purposes.

Also, an act to repeal an act to reduce the salaries of tax-receiver and tax-collector of Forsyth county, Georgia.

Also, An act to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in Irwin county.

The committee having the Macon and Brunswick railroad lease in consideration, reported favorably to the lease.

Mr. HALL, of Spalding, presented a memorial from his county asking the defeat of the bill contemplating the lease of the Macon and Brunswick railroad.

Mr. HALL, of Spalding, offered an amendment that the governor be authorized to sell the Macon and Brunswick railroad for $1,125,000, provided a purchaser can be found.

Mr. LIVINGSTON, of Newton, offered as an amendment to the amendment by Mr. HALL that the purchaser be required to build the extension contemplated in the bill, viz: between Macon and Atlanta, and that should the purchasers fail to build the extension within three years from time of purchase that thereby a forfeiture be worked and the road recur to the state, and that the governor be authorized to seize the same as the property of the state.

The house was notified that the senate had passed the following bills:

A bill to fix the fees of justices of the peace and constables.

Also, To amend the act granting a new charter to the city of Atlanta.

Also, A bill to alter section 1970 of the code.

Also, House bill prescribing the manner of letting the public printing to the lowest bidder.

Pending the discussion of the railroad bill the house adjourned to 9 a.m. to-morrow.

Carpenter's Portrait of Dr. Long.

On the arrival of the portrait, which is expected this morning, it will be unpacked by Mr. Charles Goodman, under the direction of Colonel Yancey and the committee of arrangements, and placed in the parlor of the executive mansion for the private view of Mrs. Long and family and relatives, also the committee of arrangements and United States senators, Governor Colquitt being a full cousin of Mrs. Long.

This information will be a genuine surprise to both his excellency and Mrs. Long, as the cousins have never met or seen or spoken to each other, and this information is obtained without the knowledge of either.

Mrs. Long and her daughters, Misses Fannie and Florence, will be called on by his excellency, Senator Gordon, and Colonel Yancey at Senator B. H. Hill's, when the portrait is in position, and she will become the guest of his excellency and of the state until after the presentation ceremonies are over, when the portrait will be placed in the Young Men's library hall for inspection by the public, under the care of the committee of arrangements, before being placed on the walls of representative hall in the capitol.

These admirable arrangements have been made by the committee of arrangements, the chairman of which Hon. B. C. Yancey, of Clarke, Dr. Long's district, has been zealous, in season and out, in discharging his duties to his old neighbor and friend, Dr. Long, and to the citizens of the state and nation at large.

Colonization and Immigration.

Arrangements are being made by several of our most wealthy and influential citizens in this city and at other points to form a co-operative colony aid association to work with the organization in New York, represented by Mr. H. L. Stuart, in establishing colonies of industrious persons of all pursuits in this state, which, in Mr. Stuart's opinion, and in that of General Sherman and many others, has more valuable, available and inviting features than is to be found in any other state in the union, north or south. Mr. Stuart, in Mr. Greeley's life time, while engaged in an effort to re-establish American commerce in American bottoms by starting a line of American iron steamships to run from Brunswick, this state, to Port Royal, Norfork and New York, to the Mediteranean and the Suez canal to bring the products of southern Europe and colonies of immigrants directly to Georgia and other southern states, made himself very familiar with the character of our material resources, and had the editorial columns of the Tribune and other leading journals at his command to aid him in his patriotic and statesmanlike purpose, which was delayed by incapacity and treachery on the part of a trusted agent who sold out to aid other institutions. His efforts at that time, however, materially aided in enabling John Roach to start iron ship building at Chester, Pa. We have before us a scrap-book, in which the natural results of Mr. Stuart's personal labors are fully shown, and they prove him to be the man for the occasion there is now in the great work placing intelligent labor where it will surely meet remuneration and adequate material returns.

He Whispered to Him.

He was a quiet-looking man with big restless black eyes and long hair who led a stalwart negro up to the police station last night. The negro wore large iron bracelets, was severely garroted, and had about fourteen feet of well rope coiled about his neck.

Major Cook asked the quiet man what the negro had been doing, when the quiet man responded in a hoarse whisper: "I think he is a Defoor murderer." Then the major looked sorrowfully upon the quiet man and mildly said, "I regret that I cannot accommodate him, but he has been brought in every day now for a week, and we are a trifle crowded. You might take him to the jail."

And then the quiet man sadly shook his head and said:

"It's full of him, too."

Major Cook then solemnly remarked: "That being the case, your duty is plain."

"What shall I do with him?"

"Why, turn him over to Ed Murphy!"

And then the quiet man gave the major a withering look, and walked pensively away.

A Villainous Act.

On Sunday about dark, some seventy miles above Atlanta, a villain threw a stone into the passing Air-Line passenger, striking Mrs. Phil Sims on the arm and making an ugly bruise. The rock came from a small crowd of people standing on the embankment. The train was stopped and backed to the spot, but the scoundrel had fled. Conductor McCool, however, recognized one of the crowd and thinks he will be able to catch the right one and bring him to justice.

Special Announcement!

We will continue till first September to offer Embroideries, Table Linens, Towels, Ladies' Hosiery, Misses' Hosiery, Dress Goods, Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Gents' Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Underwear, Gloves, and many other desirable lines of goods throughout our stock at prices that will meet the approval of EVERY customer in need of anything in our line.

BLACK SILKS, COLORED SILKS. We have in store an immense stock of Black Silks that cannot be BOUGHT in market now for the price we can sell them at. A new assortment of all New Fall and Winter Shades in Colored Silks. VERY CHEAP.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

Our stock of Carpets has been within the past six weeks filled with fresh new patterns of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets. Really beautiful goods. We are selling them rapidly. Call and examine this stock.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

We will, about the first of September, change the position of our Shoe Store. Real Bargains can be had in this department till that time. Call and examine our stock. It will be FAVORABLE TO YOUR INTEREST.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

454 aug10 dtf

THE DEATH OF MR. CLINT TAYLOR.

His Last Hours—The Arrangements for the Funeral.

About twenty minutes past three o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Clint Taylor breathed his last at his room over his livery stables on Pryor street. His death was not unexpected, as everyone who knew of his condition on the day previous were cognizant of the fact that life could not much longer remain with him. The disease which was the cause of his death was Bright's disease of the kidneys. During the last moments of his life his bed was surrounded with a score of his best and most devoted friends. His daughter, Mrs. C. C. Kibbee, of Hawkinsville, attended by her husband, reached Atlanta about two hours after his death.

During yesterday many friends called to take a last look at the deceased. At noon the body was incased in a handsome metallic coffin, and at two o'clock funeral services were held at the apartments over the stable. Dr. A. T. Spalding officiated. At the conclusion of the services, which were conducted in the presence of a large number of the most intimate friends of the deceased, the casket was placed in a box and taken to the depot where it was put on the outward bound passenger train of the Western and Atlantic railroad. The remains were followed to the depot by an impressive cortege.

First came the hearse containing the casket, and upon either side of the vehicle walked the pall-bearers, which were W. J. Garrett, J. N. Dunn, W. J. Ballard, Dr. R. Jones Spalding, John Stephens, William O. Jones, A. C. Wyly, G. T. Dodd, W. R. Joyner and Daniel Pittman.

The hearse was followed by a number of carriages from the stable of the deceased, which were draped in deep mourning, the horses being similarly decorated.

Following the carriages came one of the employes of the stable leading "Jewess," Mr. Taylor's favorite driving animal, which was harnessed to a buggy in which the deceased always rode. The vehicle, as well as the animal that drew it, was appropriately draped in mourning. Then came a number of carriages from the stables of Mr. Redd and Mr. Jones.

The remains left for Lafayette, Indiana, where they will be buried. Mr. Zack Taylor, son of the deceased, accompanied them to that place.

Mr. Taylor was born near Eminence, Ky., in 1821, and was, consequently, fifty-eight years of age when he died. Soon after his birth his father, will, his family, removed to Indiana, where Mr. Taylor grew up. Before the war he went to Texas and engaged in the business of running a long line of stages through the state. After the war the deceased commenced the business of keeping a livery stable in New Orleans. From that place he returned to Indiana, and in 1870 removed to Atlanta, where he has since resided. He was well known all over the south and west, both among the drovers and horse fanciers, and was quite popular with them.

He has been a valuable citizen to Atlanta and his loss will be deeply felt. Every benevolent institution in this city has received valuable assistance from him whenever applied to, and it is a well known fact that those who visited him soliciting aid for either benevolent purposes or enterprises of any sort always found the strings of his purse untied. He was one of the directors of the North Georgia stock and fair association, and was also one of the largest stockholders of that enterprise. He died leaving three children, all grown, and three brothers, one residing in Texas, another living in Louisiana and the other in LaFayette, Ind. Mr. Zack Taylor, his only son, resides in this city. Mrs. C. C. Kibbee, of Hawkinsville, and Mrs. Charles Wagstaff, of LaFayette, Ind., are his daughters. He made no will before his death, and has property amounting to about $15,000.

A Correction Made.

ROME, GA., August 15.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION—In your issue of the 13th you said that J. C. Foster, of Thomasville, was arrested and carried to Rome, Ga., under charge of using in the prepayment of postage postage-stamps already used for a like purpose.

This is a mistake. Mr. W. B. Readmond did arrest J. C. Foster, of Thomas's Mills, under charge of using postage-stamps in the payment of a rubber stamp and cancellor for the Rome post office, which postage-stamps he had charged himself for, and which he thought, and still thinks, he had a right to do.

The postage-stamps was sent to Newark, Ohio, and the rubber stamp and cancellor was sent to Thomas's Mills for postoffice purpose. Price $3.50.

The whole matter has been laid before the postmaster-general, and will there be decided. This purchase was made from section 3 of which proposed to take postage-stamps in payment for rubber stamp and cancellors.

W. G. FOSTER.

Struck by a Suggestion.

CONYERS, GA., August 16.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Having noticed a suggestion in your issue of the 15th instant signed "Amateur," from Rome, Ga., in reference to giving encouragement to the amateur brass bands in Georgia by offering a premium for the best band in the state, to be tested on the fair grounds at Atlanta, I think it a good suggestion which should be favorably entertained by the managers of the North Georgia stock and fair association. If good music is desirable, and no one questions the fact, why not give those who are engaged in preparing themselves to furnish it a little encouragement? I would join the "Amateur" from Rome in urging the propriety of offering a premium for the best amateur band in the state—say one or two hundred dollars—something that would be worth contending for, in addition to the fee for the week's playing for the fair, and restrict the contestants to purely amateur bands and amateur performers—not allowing professional bands or those interspersed with professional performers to enter for the premium. By this means the amateur bands of the state will be encouraged to put forth their best efforts for excellence in their performances and much good result to the advancement of the science of music in our state. What say the managers of the North Georgia fair association to this proposition?

AMATEUR No. 2.

The Atlanta Cotton Mills.

The Orleans American, one of the leading rural papers in the wealthy section of western New York, in an article speaking of the Atlanta factory and Governor Bullock, has this to say:

This is the factory of which ex-Governor Bullock is the treasurer, and into which he has infused new capital, new life and new energy. We learn that some of our local capitalists have joined in the enterprise and are drawing quarterly dividends at the rate of ten per cent per annum on their investment. We congratulate the governor on his success, and we congratulate Atlanta on her good fortune in having shown her confidence in him sufficiently shown her confidence in him sufficiently to enlist his invaluable services in her behalf. People in this way are willing to back him for anything he will recommend.

The Reception Committee.

Yesterday morning at the chamber of commerce, on Alabama street, the committee of arrangements appointed by the Atlanta board of trade for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements for the big excursion which is to come to Atlanta from North and South Carolina, held another meeting. Only a portion of the committee was found to be present. After some consultation it was decided that the proposed excursion should take place between the first and tenth of September. Business men will be furnished with free transportation, and their families will be brought here at half price.

Jonesboro Jottings.

"Gentlemen of the convention," said jolly President Hardeman, "I hold in my hand a basket of luscious grapes grown in the county of Clayton and presented to you. After adjournment we will enjoy them." Whereupon a wag of a farmer sprang to his feet and said, "Mr. President, I move we adjourn!"

—The American consul at the great English manufacturing town of Manchester reports a dismal outlook for the people. The depression of business is increasing, and the coming winter is expected to be worse than the last, when more than 80,000 persons were dependent upon charity.

GEORGIA CROP NEWS.

—Cotton is beginning to open around Cave Spring. Corn crops are splendid, and cotton good.

—Quitman Reporter: Caterpillars are common, they are reported on most all the plantations now.

—Those who planted corn in February will, in most instances, make enough to do them.

—The reports are that cotton is shedding, scalding, rusting and being eat up by the caterpillar.

—Berrien county News: Dr. Fort owns a watermelon vine which has produced fifty melons up to date, and there are a hundred blossoms yet to hear from.

—Early County News: Caterpillars have made their appearance on the river plantations in this county, but as yet have excited but little apprehension among the planters.

—Early County News: We opine there will be more sweet potatoes and cow-peas grown in Brooks county this year than she ever grew before in one year. Her resources are perfectly wonderful. If one thing fails there is a substitute at hand.

—Glade notes in the Broad Axe and Itemizer: The corn crop in this part of the county is almost a failure, and the cotton crop is at present a puzzle to the oldest farmers. Unless it had another month in which to mature the fruit it has taken on since the rain, nothing like a good crop can be expected.

—Berrien County News: Mr. Slater is demonstrating the fact that tobacco can be successfully grown here. He raises a few stalks every year, using the leaves for smoking. We noticed several plants in his house the other day which were more than four feet high and growing luxuriantly.

—Valdosta Times: The cotton caterpillar has made its appearance on plantations in this county. For ten days the destructive worm has been eating up the cotton on the places belonging to Messrs. Joe and Jerry Jones, near this place. The fly and other evidences of the destroyer have been seen on other places. At this stage of the growing crop the worm is likely to do great damage.

—Quitman Reporter: The cotton caterpillar is doing its mischief. They have come in abundance in cotton on the river, and are eating the leaves fast. No report has reached us of their appearance in cotton on the hills and ridges. Should they come at this stage of the crop on hill cotton, farmers had as well look for a complete destruction of the plant, as the weed is small, tender and without much fruit.

—Lumpkin Independent: During the present week the farmers of the county have been busily engaged in the cotton-picking, and the week has been splendid for such work. We trust that many thousand pounds have been thoroughly cured and housed. The cotton crop is growing finely and the prospects are more favorable than they were a few weeks ago. The weed is growing finely and the branches in many instances meet between the rows. Of course there will be no more corn made and the crop may be safely set down at a half one. Peas are doing finely and turnips have no cause to complain.

—Oglethorpe Echo: We never knew so many volunteer crops as this year. Splendid stands of grain have come up in fields from which wheat, oats, clover, etc., were cut last spring. Several farmers speak of turning out these volunteer crops to see if they won't mature.

Greatly to the surprise of many, a fine fruit crop is made in many orchards. Every day loads of fine peaches are brought into town, which sell as low as fifty cents per bushel. There are a good many apples, too, but they are generally small and knotty. There never was a larger grape crop raised in the county. The vines are loaded down with the finest fruit and a great deal of wine is being made. Watermelons are worse than failures, but the late crop is being looked forward to with more hope. We believe the outlook in this county, notwithstanding the necessarily short crop, is very hopeful. Farmers have made their crops this year on less expense than ever before, and they appear hopeful and confident. A great deal of clearing and ditching is going on and land finds ready sale at a better price. Negroes are generally working well and appear contented. With a fair price for cotton this fall, all will yet be serene.

—Sparta Times and Planter: Cotton is generally in fine condition. The weed is large, strong, healthy and heavily fruited. With no back-set from this on we will make the largest cotton crop for several years. However, we hear considerable complaint of rust, and the farmers are on the qui vive for worms. It is thought by some experienced farmers that a small army of caterpillars would be an advantage rather than a disadvantage to the cotton. The weed is so large and rank that the lower bolls will fail to develope for the want of sunshine. The worms, by destroying much of the foliage, might relieve this difficulty. Altogether, the outlook in Hancock county is quite hopeful—more encouraging really than for three or four years. One good crop will bring out everything wonderfully, and infuse new life into every branch of industry.

—South Georgian: Crops in this section are as good as the land can make. We have not suffered a day for rain this summer. We have been blessed above some other sections.

Our farmers are now busy saving fodder and it has been raining every day until the last two or three.

Fall crops are promising and we hope our farmers will make enough to do them without buying.

Mr. W. B. Dopson raised a watermelon twenty-eight inches long and twelve and a half inches in diameter.

An Accident.

Sunday morning last, before daybreak, Henry Terrill, a brakesman of the Western and Atlantic railroad, met with an accident at a point a few miles beyond Marietta, which came very near proving fatal. Terrill was at work upon the top of the fast running train and while enveloped in a cloud of smoke accidentally stepped off between two of the freight cars and fell to the ground beneath.

He was dragged some distance before relief was secured by stopping the train. When picked up it was found that one of his legs was broken and that his body in some places had been badly bruised and mashed. He was placed on board of the train and brought to the city where the surgical services of Dr. D. H. Howell were procured.

The fractured limb was set in a skilled and careful manner, and the other injuries which he sustained attended to. At last accounts Mr. Terrill was doing quite well. He is at the boarding house of Mrs. Doughterty, of this city.

DeGive's Opera House.

We are glad to note the improvements now being made in the opera house. The wall to the left of the stairs going from the street has been cut away and a new entrance made. Three additional windows open directly from the dress-circle upon the vestibule, making the ventilation far better than before. When the work is done there will be a double entrance to the lower part of the opera house, making the emptying of the house both from pit and gallery far easier and safer in case of fire.

Money.

The comedy club of Atlanta have decided to give us Bulwer's splendid drama, "Money." The time has not yet been fixed, but it will be soon. The play is undergoing thorough rehearsal, and in the hands of the talented ladies and gentlemen who made Married Life such a success, will undoubtedly be performed in a most creditable manner. Mr. Ed Hammond, we learn, will play the character of Evelyn. He is equal to it.

For the Falls.

We learn that Colonel Foreacre, superintendent of the Air-Line, with characteristic liberality, tendered a free excursion to Toccoa and Tallulah to the officers and their families at the barracks. The large and pleasant party left by the regular train on Monday morning at four o'clock, and will doubtless return with a vivid impression of the wild and varied scenery around the beautiful and the terrible.

Senator Grantland.

GRIFFIN, August 19.—Senator Grantland is out on the streets after a very painful illness of some weeks. His many friends are glad to see him up again.

The Exodusters.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, August 19.—The colored excursionists who passed through here a few days ago from various points in Mississippi, en route to Kansas, returned this evening, and will leave for their homes to-morrow. H. J. Hubbard, of Janesville, Miss., who accompanied the party, says the trip was very pleasant, and they were well treated wherever they went. He thinks Kansas is a magnificent country, but does not consider it adapted to colored men born and raised in the south. Those who have money enough to take up land and provide a living for themselves till they can raise a crop he thinks might get along; but it's no place for those not so supplied. Regarding emigrants already in Kansas, he says a great many are hanging about the cities and towns in the eastern part of the state, and that their condition is bad. Emigrants generally, he thinks, fully realize the fact that they must work for a living in Kansas as well as elsewhere, and believes a large majority of them would gladly return to their homes if they could obtain free transportation.

Mexican Matters.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Havana, August 19.—The state of Vera Cruz is in a feverish condition of revolutionary excitement, and the government troops are rapidly concentrating in Vera Cruz city. The Spanish element is accused of instigating the disorders, the cause of their dissatisfation being the laws against smuggling. It is alleged that Diaz is having a bill of impeachment prepared against Senor Vallarti, president of the supreme court, and the vice-president. The republican majority of the cabinet has resolved that the constitutional amendment against the re-election of the president should be repealed in order to save the country from anarchy. The movement for a repeal of this amendment has already been made in the legislature of Michvacan.

A Michigan Fire.

DETROIT, August 19.—A fire at Hillsdale, Michigan, last night destroyed the Waldron block, the largest building in the city, including six stores, the offices of the city authorities and the post-office. Loss fifty thousand dollars.

Musical Entertainment.

The reporter acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Peel for the enjoyment of a delightful and recherche musical entertainment at their elegant residence on Peachtree street, Monday evening, where a number of our most admired artists, vocal and instrumental, were present, and each performance proved a gem of attractiveness and superior finish in its own way. Among the ladies and gentlemen present the reporter recognized many who have delighted Atlanta audiences with their rendition of Il Trovatore, with its brilliant musical movement and strong declamatory climaxes; its ringing airs and sweet melodies. Then too there were those who have given its superb renditions of the Bohemian Girl.

But why refer to the rendition of an opera which was a signal triumph, where encores of favorite airs and duets and trios were the rule, and all the acts so enthus